The Massillon Independent.

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IN CRUEL CLUTCHES

Son of New York Banker Held and $20,000 Ransom Demanded.

POLICE PLACED ON THE TRAIL

Lad Sent Out to Buy Postage Stamps Kidnaped by Brigands — Writes a Touching Letter to Frantic Parents Pleading for Release.

New York, March 7.—A banker's son kidnaped and held for $20,000 ransom is the latest puzzle the New York police have been called upon to solve. The parents, frantic with fear, have received two letters from the boy imploring that the sum mentioned be sent to his captors. The kidnapers themselves have twice written demanding the ransom on penalty of the lad's death.

The victom of the bold plan to extort $20,000 is Antonio Bozuffi, the 14-year-old son of John Bozuffi, a leading Italian banker, whose place of business is at Sixty-third street and First avenue.

The kidnaping occurred last Sunday, on which day the bank is kept open during the afternoon. The boy, who was acting as a clerk, was sent out to purchase $10 worth of stamps and did not return. Inquiry proved that he had made the purchase. Yesterday the first letter came from the lad. Today came the second and with it the letter of the abductors. The latter were well written and in Italian. The boy's first letter said he was held captive in Brooklyn. After asking that the money be paid the note concluded:

"Do not advise the police under any circumstances because if you do my life will leave this world."

One of the letters from the boy's captors contained this sentence: "Our scope, signor, is not vindicticeness. It is solely the extreme necessity which exists for the possession of the sum indicated. Upon your consignment of the money all at once, without default, your son will be set free and safe."

March 8 is the day set for the payment of the ransom.

WILL HANG TOGETHER

Second Negro Convicted of Murder of Miss Allinson.

Mt. Holly, N. J., March 7.—George Small, the negro who was on trial charged with the killing of Miss Florence W. Allison, near Moorentown, on Jan. 18, was last night convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged March 24, at which time Rufus Johnson will also be executed for the same crime.

Johnson was convicted of the murder on Feb. 8 and sentenced to hang on Feb. 23. A few days prior to the day set for the execution Small, who had been arrested for complicity in the murder, made a confession that he did the killing. On the strength of this Johnson was reprieved for a month pending the outcome of Small's trial.

Counsel for Small made a strong effort against the admission of the confession alleged to have been made by the defendant, but without avail. Small took the witness stand and denied that he had anything to do with the crime and also maintained that he was not in the vicinity of the Allinson home on the day the murder was committed.

SEVERED HAIR GROWS

Triples Its Length in 15 Years After Owner's Death.

Kittanning, Pa., March 7.—The spectacle of a lock of hair which was taken 15 years ago from the head of a woman who had just died and which has grown to more than three times its original length has attracted hundreds of curious people at Paulton, across the river from Apollo, this county.

Seventeen years ago Mrs. Mary Painter of Paulton had typhoid fever, and upon her recovery her hair grew to unusual thickness and length. Two years later she died.

A lock of hair eight inches long was cut from her head and placed between the leaves of a book. It was discovered later that the hair was continuing to grow in the book. Its length has increased until it is now 24 inches long and still growing.

No satisfactory explanation of the singular freak has yet been offered.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB ILL

Barely Able to Board Private Car for Journey East.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 7.—Charles M. Schwab, former president of the United States Steel corporation, left for the east last night. Far from well when he reached Los Angeles, he was unable to leave his bed and only with great aid of will was he able to go to his private car from the Jonathan club rooms, where he was a guest after his arrival.

The party consisted of Mr. Schwab, Dr. M. R. Ward, C. D. Gwaltin, John Gleason, Donald Gillis, John McKane, R. A. Maner, W. R. Wharton, James Montgomery and C. H. Whittemore.

ALFONSO ASKS EDWARD

Two Monarchs Arrange for Marriage of Princess Ena.

San Sebastian, Spain, March 7.—King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg arrived here together preparatory to the ceremony today at which the king will formally ask for the hand of the Princess and receive

PRINCESS ENA OF BATTENBERG.

the assent of King Edward. The royal party was awaited at the depot by the mayor and a vast crowd of people, who accorded the king and Princess Ena an enthusiastic welcome One man called for cheers for liberty and was immediately arrested. The king and the princess smilingly acknowledged the popular greetings.

King Edward will arrive here today. The reception of the princess into the Catholic church will precede the betrothal. Premier Moret will be present at the ceremonies.

INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY

OHIO ATTORNAY GENERAL SO DESCRIBES ALLEGED BRIDGE TRUST.

Columbus, O., March 7.—"I never knew of a conspiracy so infamous, so thoroughly steeped in crime as the bridge trust," said Attorney General Wade H. Ellis, before the house judiciary committee, in an argument favoring the bill providing that witnesses in trust investigations shall not be incriminated by their own testimony.

"This bill, if made a law," he said, "will hurt some theives in public offices who ought to be in the penitentiary. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money have been wasted or improperly divided among officials in Ohio, and yet the prosecution of the bridge trust now going on must depend almost entirely upon the testimony of one man. Although many suits have been brought, I know of no case in Ohio in which the anti-trust law, as it now stands, has been vindicated."

Attorney C. T. Lewis of Toledo argued against the bills, saying they savored of inquisition, that they are revolutionary and wrong in principle. Asked whom he represented, he said he was expressing his own well known views but that he represented numerous corporate interests.

The committee voted to report the bill for passage.

Representative Burton of Cleveland last night addressed the house committee on elections in advocacy of the Massachusetts ballot law and popular vote primaries. He declared that these measures would go far toward removing many of the evils now complained of in politics. He is in favor of divorcing municipal elections entirely from partisan politics.

The senate has passed the bill making primary elections mandatory for the selection of all candidates except those for state and congressional offices. The Bronson primary bill failed in the house but was reconsidered and recommitted to the committee on elections.

The house passed the Wertz bill creating a state board of railroad commissioners, with power to regulate freight rates and enforce its decrees. Also the Yost bill appropriating $50,000 for the participation of Ohio in the Jamestown exposition.

Senator Hafner has introduced a bill to give the Cincinnati investigating committee power to commit for contempt.

TERRORISTS AT WORK

Execution of Russian Officials Proceeds With Regularity.

Lodz, Russian Poland, March 7.—The war against police officials here still continues. A captain and a sergeant of police were killed. The assassins escaped. A band of tougns are attacking shops, flats and offices and extorting money at the point of revolvers.

Tiflis, Transcausia, March 7.—The murderer of Gen. Griaznoff, chief of staff to the viceroy of the Caucasus was sentenced to death.

Ekaterinoslav, March 7.—A panic prevails here owing to the repeated outrages. Police and Cossacks are patrolling the streets and the prisons are closely guarded.

Sweetheart, 2:11½, Burned to Death.

Cleveland, O., March 7.—In a fire which destroyed a barn on Carnegie avenue four valuable race horses belonging to J. T. Dewey were burned to death. The horses were high bred animals with good records. One, Sweetheart, had a mark of 2:11½.

MOYER IN SWEAT BOX

Pinkerton Detective Tries to Extort Confession From Miners' Leader.

IS IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Prisoner Being Subjected to Rigorous Treatment in Order to Bolster Up Case of Prosecution in Alleged Dynamite Conspiracy in Idaho.

Caldwell, Idaho, March 7.—The grand jury which has been investigating the assassination of former Gov. Steunenberg has made its report to Judge Smith. Judge Smith withheld the name of the persons indicted. It is stated, however, that the six men under arrest are included in the indictments and that they will be arraigned before Judge Smith today. It is believed a special train will be used to bring them here from Boise, as the officers fear that an attempt upon the life of Harry Orchard and Steve Adams may be made if an opportunity is offered.

Boise, Idaho, March 7.—Taking advantage of the strain brought on by Charles H. Moyer's solitary confinement of the past two weeks, the officials for the prosecution are directing their efforts toward the president of the Western Federation of Miners in an endeavor to induce him to make a confession in connection with the assassination of Ex-Gov. Steunenberg and murders committed in Colorado.

James McParland, the Pinkerton's western superintendent, who succeeded in wringing confessions from Harry Orchard and Steven Adams, is spending most of his time in the penitentiary talking to Moyer. He is using the same tactics as in the case of the federation men who have already confessed in the hope of breaking down the president of the federation.

William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, the other federation leaders, have been "passed up" by Detective McParland. The Pinkerton man realizes that there is no use in talking to either of these men for he believes them too shrewd to make admissions. In the case of President Moyer, however, Detective McParland believes he is merely the tool or dupe of Haywood and Pettibone and that the solitary confinement will eventually break him down and he will seek solace in unbosoming himself.

CONTRACTS ANNULLED

Philadelphia Official Takes Action in Filtration Muddle.

Philadelphia, March 7.—One of the first official acts of Thomas L. Hicks, as director of public works of Philadelphia, was to annul the five contracts held in the name of Daniel J. McNichol for the construction of several parts of the city's filtration system. The reason given by the director is "collusion, irregularity and fraud in the procuring and execution of the contracts whereby the city has been wronged and defrauded in its rights and property." The total value of the cancelled contracts is $1,976,000.

The McNichol firm, which includes former Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham and State Senator James P. McNichol, had already completed contract work on the filter plant amounting to more than $12,000,000.

The McNichol firm has determined not to give up the contracts without a contest. Senator McNichol will institute legal action against the city to compel the director to rescind his order.

RIOT TRIALS IN PROGRESS

Tender Years of One Defendant Considered by Court.

Springfield, O., March 7.—Because of the tender age of Glenn Johnson, arrested for rioting, it was necessary to summon the board of county visitors to sit during the trial of the rioters, as well as the regular jury.

The taking of testimony began at 11:30. The state probably will not rest before this evening. One hundred witnesses have been subpoenaed. Thirteen are being tried jointly. Daniel Johnson, a Wittenberg college student, and John Lighty are accused in other affidavits and will be called later. John Pierpont, Harry Garber, Carl Knloepfer, Frank Young and Roy Moulton were identified by a number of witnesses.

Columbus, Ohio, March 7.—Twenty-two Columbus members of the Fourth regiment, who were engaged in quelling the recent riots at Springfield, went to Springfield today to testify in 15 criminal riot cases.

Gary Denies Merger Story.

New York, March 7.—E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, states that the report that the steel corporation is engaged in negotiations for the taking over of a number of other steel plants is incorrect. Mr. Gary said that such negotiations are not under way.

Noted Illustrator Passes Away.

London, March 7.—William Henry Hamilton, illustrator of Robert Louis Stevenson's novels, is dead here.

SAVED FROM PROBING

Governor Vetoes Ambitious Plans of State Legislature.

Harrisburg, March 7.—Gov. Pennypacker has vetoed the resolution providing for an investigation by a special committee into the affairs of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron company, and the resolution directing the attorney general to inquire by what right the Pennsylvania and other railroads in this state are engaged in the anthracite coal mining business.

Both of these resolutions were passed by the recent extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature and were vetoed, the governor states, because they were not germane to the call for the session. The governor also declines to approve the resolution requesting him to call an extra session for the enactment of legislation for a two-cent passenger rate on the railroads in this state and the resolution for legislation giving trolley companies the right of carry freight.

The poll tax assessment bill for first and second class cities was also vetoed because its purpose is not expressed in the title.

FACES THE MUSIC

ANDREW HAMILTON, INSURANCE LOBBYIST, RETURNS UNEXPECTEDLY FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 7.—Andrew Hamilton has returned to New York on the steamer Deutschland, on which he was registered under the name of W. Milton. Mr. Hamilton was at the head of the legislative bureau of the New York Life Insurance company and had charge of the legislative work of several of the large companies. To obtain an accounting from him of moneys alleged to have been advanced to him by the late John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance company, John C. McCall, secretary of the company, went to Paris recently.

Concerning the cause for his return to the United States Mr. Hamilton said: "I heard something about criminal proceedings and here I am."

Mr. Hamilton's connection with the New York Life was mentioned at length in a recent report of the Fowler committee and it was urged that he should return to New York. John A. McCall, shortly before his death, sold his Long Branch home in order to return to the New York Life moneys which it is alleged he advanced to Hamilton without proper vouchers. Mr. McCall maintained both during the insurance investigation and after he resigned the presidency of the company that he would trust Andrew Hamilton with every penny he had.

Commenting upon Mr. McCall's death Mr. Hamilton said that he gave the former president of the New York Life vouchers for all expenditures, and that to any and all of these vouchers Mr. McCall would have given a certificate of indisputable character. He said that he registered under an assumed name on the Deutschland in order to have his return voyage free from annoyance.

BRIBED BY DETECTIVE

Witness in Dynamiting Case Springs Sensation in Court.

Wapakoneta, O., Jan. 7.—John Sencebaugh, a farmer, caused a decided sensation in the Shelley dynamiting trial when he testified that Michael Ryan, a private agency detective, offered him $100 to testify against farmers living on the south side of the Grand reservoir.

"Ryan offered me the money," Sencebaugh said, "after telling me he had the dynamiters 'dead to rights.'"

Other witnesses testified that Isaac Shelley, the accused, was sick at the time of the explosion and was not in Celina until the third Saturday after, although Riley Colton says Shelley paid him for the dynamiting on the second Saturday.

CAMERON COP THINKS HE HAS CONSTANTINE.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 7.—The chief of police of Cameron, W. Va., has arrested a man here who is believed to be the murderer of Mrs. Gentry at Chicago. He came to Cameron Wednesday of last week and since then has been working in a restaurant. He has been going under the name of McCreary and has refused to make any statement in regard to himself since his arrest, except to deny that he is wanted any place for any crime.

Hasty Given Life Sentence.

Gaffney, S. C., March 7.—The jury in the case of George Hasty, indicted for the murder of Milan Bennet and Abbot Davison, of the "Nothing But Money" theatrical company, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, accompanying it with a recommendation to mercy. He was immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Police Department to Be Investigated.

Columbus, O., March 7.—The entire police department is to be subjected to an official investigation at the hands of Mayor Badger, assisted by City Solicitor Marshall, to determine the truth or falsity of the charge that members of the department are in collusion with thieves and the criminal classes generally.

GIRL PLEADS GUILTY

Bertha Claiche Case Involves Tenderloin Police in the Law's Meshes.

PRISONER FAINTS IN COURT

Jerome Compromises on Manslaughter in First Degree and Defendant Is Remanded for Sentence — Lawyer Levy Says Court Will Be Easy.

New York, March 7.—The trial of Bertha Claiche for the murder of Emil Gerdron came to a sudden termination when the young French woman pleaded guilty, on advice of her counsel, to manslaughter in the first degree.

That this is, however, not the end of the case and that an attempt will be made to continue it as an investigation of a certain class of policemen, with Bertha Claiche as states evidence, was made plain by statements both of the judge, before whom the trial was conducted, and by the defendant's counsel.

Supreme court Justice Davis, in remanding the young woman for sentence until March 29 and in discharging the jury said: "There are many features of the case which induced the court to accept and the defendant to offer the plea of manslaughter in the first degree; and I think when final results shall have been reached and sentence imposed, the court will see that the interests of justice will be served."

Abraham Levy, of counsel for the defense, said of his client's plea: "I know the maximum penalty is 20 years. I know she will not get it, but I cannot now explain why nor can I say what I expect the sentence will be, but of this I am sure, it will be very favorable to the defendant."

At its close the defendant was carried to the tombs prison struggling hysterically with the police officers and screaming. The trial had proceeded up to the point where it was expected that Bertha Claiche would go on the witness stand herself in the next few minutes, when, during a recess, her counsel went into conference with District Attorney Jerome. At the end of this conference, Judge Otto Rosalsky, one of the defendant's lawyers, talked to his client for three minutes.

At the close of this talk she burst into tears and was so near collapse that she had to be assisted to walk to the railing before Justice Davis, where she was to plead. A clerk asked her if she would plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. The young woman replied "yes," and fainted, falling to the floor of the floor of the courtroom. When revived she became hysterical, crying out: "I shall never see my mother on this earth again." At the tombs a physician was summoned to attend her.

Possible charges against policemen growing out of this case have been foreshadowed from the beginning of the trial. The prosecution at the beginning declared that Gerdron was lured to his death on July 8 last by a plot in which a policeman assisted the defendant.

Parker May Handle Probe.

Albany, N. Y., March 7.—The senate finance committee has decided to report a bill providing for a commission to inquire into the operations of the banking law, and to investigate charges against the superintendent of banks. Two former chief justices of the court of appeals, Alton B. Parker, Democrat, of Esopus, and Charles Andrews, Republican, of Syracuse, are named in the bill to constitute the commission.

Griggs of Georgia to Lead.

Washington, March 7.—Representative J. M. Griggs, of Georgia, was unanimously chosen chairman of the Democratic congressional committee last night at a meeting in the Capitol attended by 31 members.

TALKED ON TARIFF

Old Straw Threshed Over In House of Representatives.

Washington, March 7.—The house began its session by passing without discussion or opposition a bill for the relief of tobacco growers by permitting them to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax of six cents a pound heretofore charged. The balance of the day was devoted to tariff discussion, the Indian appropriation bill being the vehicle to carry the debate.

The tariff discussion was opened by Mr. Rucker of Missouri, who brought forth arguments designed to sustain the Democratic idea of tariff for revenue only, and he closed with the prediction that these ideas would prevail with W. J. Bryan as the standard-bearer.

Mr Lacey, in discussing the home market and the German tariff, initiated a lively fire of argument from both sides and participated in generally, and near the close of the day Mr. Williams, the minority leader, talked tariff for more than an hour. Mr. Williams set forth the various bills he has introduced and asserted that 25 per cent of the cost of commodities would cover as a rule the actual cost of the labor in their production.

SHONTS WILLING TO OBEY

Would Give Up Railroad Holdings If So Ordered.

Washington, March 7.—Chairman Theodore P. Shonts, of the Isthmian Canal commission, under examination all day by the senate canal committee, answered questions technical and personal concerning the plans for the construction of the great waterway and his relations to the organization.

Incidentally he left the inference that he would gladly sever his connection with the Clover Leaf route if this was demanded of him, but that he would not take his family to the Isthmus. He gave former Chief Engineer Wallace a good record and said that he was entitled to consideration in the matter of taking his family to the Isthmus. Mr. Shonts touched upon nearly every subject on which other witnesses were examined and closed by urging congress to take action immediately on the type of canal to be constructed He said that economical procedure on the part of the canal commission demanded such action.

HANDICAPPED BY DOWIE

Woman Dies in Chicago Because of Dependence on Elijah II.

Chicago, March 7.—Mrs. Anna H. Turner, a believer in the doctrines of Alexander Dowie, who was attended, after several days of acute suffering, by a physician acting under the orders of the city board of health, is dead.

Attention of the authorities was called to the case by neighbors of the woman, who declared that her moans could be heard in the street, but that her husband refused to call a physician because such action is forbidden by the faith of the Dowieites. The physician who was sent to the Turner home by the board of health relieved the woman's sufferings by an operation, but it was too late to save her life.

Susan B. Anthony Has Pneumonia.

Rochester, N. Y., March 7.—Miss Susan B. Anthony is seriously ill at her home here of pneumonia.

Molders Take French Leave.

Hamilton, O., March 7.—Over 500 molders employed by the Niles Tool Works company have walked out without warning. The trouble is understood to be over the employment of nonunion men. Nearly 1,500 men are now idle.

Operators Prepare for Strike.

Shamokin, Pa., March 7.—Workmen for the Pennsylvania Coal company started building fences about the company's mines in this region.

Sends to Utah for Maxwell.

Columbus, O., March 7.—Gov. Pattison has issued a requisition on the governor of Utah for Dr. David D. Maxwell of Cleveland, wanted there on the charge of causing the death of Celia Kitzer, on Dec. 31, by a criminal operation.

There Was an Old Woman

Who lived in a shoe,
Had so many children didn't know what to do;
It made her worry to furnish them bread,
And she couldn't bear to see them go unfed.
An old friend advised her to go to the Oakland,—
Says she, "Your money will go farther at that stand
Than any place else in this whole blessed land."

Needless to say, she is not worrying now, as with her limited means she manages to buy enough high quality groceries at the L. O. L. P. to keep her going nicely from pay-day to pay-day Your case, if similar, will be just as easily taken care of. **Note a few prices:**

Granulated Sugar.....5c the pound
Hershey's Cocoa .....¼ lb. can **14c**, ½ lb. can **22c**
Baker's Best Chocolate.....1 lb. for **35c**, ½ lb for **18c**
For **25 cents** any of the following: 8 Lenox Soap, 7 Star Soap, 6 Ivory, 6 Volcanic, 6 Galvanic, 4 cans Good Corn, 3 cans Good Peas, 8 pounds Loose Starch, 3 pounds Best Crackers, 3 packages of either Jello, Jellycon, Wetmore's Gelatine, or 2 packages of Knox's Gelatine.

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Produce.

The Oakland Grocery, L. O. L. P.

78 S. Erie St. **Both Phones.**

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A SERVANT OR AN ENEMY

Two Sides of the Gasoline Stove.

IT SHORTENS WORK, ALSO LIFE.

Last Year It Fired 157 Buildings and Burned 30 Persons to Death—Warning and Advice in the State Fire Marshal's Latest Bulletin.

Columbus, March 5.—The state fire marshal says in his latest bulletin: The gasoline stove is a most excellent servant if treated with intelligent care, but a death dealing enemy when aged or when carelessly fed. It shortens the work of the housewife and may shorten her life, too.

In Ohio during last year the gasoline stove fired 157 buildings, scarred more than 200 persons and burned 30 to death. Familiarity seems to breed contempt for this fluid, which is the most dangerous substance ever put to domestic use. The greatest number of accidents occurred from carelessness in handling it.

Don't fill the stove's reservoir while the burner is alight, for vapor of gasoline being heavier than air will reach the flame and the flash will so frighten the filler that more gasoline will be spilled and the room instantly filled with flame.

Don't fill the can quite full, for gasoline expands much more than water when it becomes warm and is likely to force open a seam in the reservoir.

Don't fail to turn the burner shut before filling the reservoir, for the fluid leaking through them will make a vapor which will set on fire one who strikes a match to light the stove.

Don't allow too much fluid to flow into the burner or fail to close it tight when putting the fire out.

Don't pour gasoline from one vessel to another in a room in which there is a fire or light because the invisible vapor of gasoline will be drawn to any nearby fire, lamp, candle or gas jet.

Don't fail to watch closely for leaks in reservoir or burner because gasoline being but two-thirds as thick as water will exude through a smaller hole. Remember, too, that when the leak is small there is no drop or damp spot anywhere to show its existance, because the gasoline vaporizes as fast as it exudes.

Don't slop the stuff for it is more dangerous than powder. Three-fourths of the stove accidents occur while filling the reservoir.

Don't keep the gasoline in any jug or in a can larger than two gallons, because it is difficult to pour the thin stuff from either without spilling it.

Don't get your gasoline and kerosene cans mixed. That error cost two lives in Ohio last year.

Don't leave any gasoline can open because currents of air draw out the vapor.

Gasoline will give off to air one hundred and thirty times its bulk of vapor and this vapor will make an explosive mixture with fifteen times its bulk of air.

This combustible vapor is given off by gasoline even if the temperature about it is below freezing. A temperature within ten degrees of zero is necessary to stop its activity.

There are three different provisions for filling vapor stoves. One allows the tank to be refilled while the burners are alight; another compels the removal of the tank from the stove to refill; a third has a lip which makes it necessary to place the reservoir lower than the burner while filling so that it cannot remain lighted.

The reservoir of every gasoline stove should be outside the building, the feed pipe passing through the wall. If so placed heat from the stove cannot burst it; a leak is harmless and vapor cannot ignite while it is being filled. The stove should be fixed to a permanent foundation so that it cannot be set about on shelves or boxes or placed against any wooden or other inflammable material.

All gasoline stoves should have bottom and three sides closed to prevent combustible material from reaching the flame and the main burner grates should be two feet from the floor.

Finally, don't hunt the source of an odor of gasoline with a light. The result of finding it is always instantaneous and momentous.

The quality and mechanism of all appliances for the use of gasoline should be under state control and a bill to this end will be introduced in the legislature.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

It was Appropriately Celebrated at Canton on Saturday.

Saturday night was a gala night for towns, according to the Canton Repository. It was the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of the patron saint of the Welsh, St. David. The event was commemorated by a banquet given at the Courtland, which was attended by nearly one hundred and fifty people. From a social standpoint the banquet was unusually successful, and, although the guests were from many towns they mingled in such a manner as to make everybody feel at home in an atmosphere of cheerfulness. Guests were present from Akron, Salem, Alliance, Massillon, Youngstown Hill, Canal Dover and New Philadelphia.

It was the first St. David's day banquet ever held in Canton, and from the sentiment expressed it will not be the last. Thomas R. Williams started the movement to hold the banquet and in a very short time plans were laid and the affair exceeded the fondest expectations of the promoters.

A feature of the occasion was the musical programme, both vocal and instrumental. All the musical numbers were by the attendants at the banquet. The Phillips family furnished the instrumental selections, which were greatly appreciated. The chorus singing, a charactreistic of the Welsh, was of rare effectiveness.

Anthony Howells, of Massillon, was toastmaster, and he succeeded in keeping all his hearers in a happy mood by his witticisms and his keen sense of humor. His picture appeared on the first page of the programme.

Invocation was pronounced by the Rev. R. W. Edwards, of Calvary Presbyterian church. The toast, "St. David," was responded to by William A. Davis. The addresses of the evening were by T. C. Davis, the Rev. M. E. Evans, the Hon. Silas J. Williams, of Alliance, and William H. Evans. Mrs. William Davies gave a reading and Richard Perkins a recitation. Al C. Eynon responded to the toast, "Our Ladies." He expressed himself in favor of having the ladies present at all such affairs and his sentiments were loudly applauded. The banquet was brought to a close by the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

The arrangements committee, Thomas R. Williams, chairman; William H. Davis, James D. Owen, Anthony Howells, Daniel J. Davies, Reese Hopkins, Al C. Eynon.

The tables were decorated with leeks, a Welsh plant, carnations and pink candelabra.

SARAH KRAUSS WAS ASSAULTED

John Lupp in Jail Charged With the Offense.

A HEARING WAS POSTPONED.

The Assault Took Place Sunday—Mrs. Krauss Could Not Leave Her Bed Monday Morning.

Mrs. Sarah Krauss, aged 65 years, a resident of Richville avenue, caused a warrant to be sworn out for the arrest of John Lupp, a Hungarian, Sunday afternoon, charging him with assault and battery with criminal intent. She says that Lupp attacked her while she was in the yard in the rear of a boarding house. He beat her, struck her in the mouth and face and bruised her about the body. She escaped into the house and the police were notified. Officer Wissmar responded and soon had Lupp in jail.

A hearing was set for Lupp Monday morning but when the case was called a daughter of Mrs Krauss appeared and said that her mother was unable to leave her bed. The information was given that she was badly bruised, that her limbs were badly swollen from the beating she had received and her face was black and blue. Mayor Frantz postponed the hearing until Mrs Krauss recovers or her deposition can be taken.

Lupp is about 40 years old, a heavy set man, and lives at a boarding house in Richville avenue. Mayor Frantz did not grant bail and Lupp will remain in jail until given a hearing. If a serious charge is sustained against him, he will be bound over to the grand jury.

Eastern Ohio Patents.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued this week to citizens of eastern Ohio: John Grill, jr., Franklin township, Summit county, fodder binder; Willard O. Long, Marsfield, horseshoe calk and fastener; Samuel V. Price, Polk, hay loader; Otis H. Prindle, Collinwood, iron railway tie; J. M. Rohlfing and P. J. Horton, Alliance, safety device; George M. Stadelman, Akron, vehicle tire; G. W. Stinebring, Shreve, sawmill, and Jacob F. Wright, Barberton, assignor to Diamond Match Company, Chicago, glue applying mechanism.

For Over Sixty Years
An old and well tried remedy. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Twenty-five cents a bottle

WORK ON THE OHIO CANAL.

State Officials Make a Tour of Inspection.

REPAIR WORK WELL UNDER WAY

Locks Will Accommodate Boats Eighty-five Feet in Length and Carrying One Hundred and Fifteen Tons—Original Diggers Received Thirty Cents a Day.

In an article concerning the inspection of the Ohio canal by state officials, last week, the Cleveland Plain Dealer says:

At the last session of the legislature an appropriation of $200,000 was allowed for renewing the locks. About half of that sum has been already expended. In addition, the canal department of the state asks for another appropriation of $300,000 to complete the canal link between Lake Erie and the Ohio river as it existed years ago, but which cannot now be used because of its dilapidated state.

The Ohio & Erie canal was constructed seventy years ago and has never undergone any extensive repairs since that date. It operated under state supervision until 1851, and in that year was making a profit over all expenses of $100,000 a year. Then by some strange legislation the canal was leased to a company for $20,000 a year, the company to keep the canal in repair. When the agreement expired in 1871 the canal was in a wretched state. It has never been repaired until this year and trade has almost disappeared from along its banks.

The section from Brecksville to Cleveland shows many recent repairs. Six of the seven stone locks have been rebuilt, the former stone and concrete being used for the purpose. The locks will admit a barge fourteen feet four inches wide and eighty-five feet long and are eight feet deep.

The levels between the locks are being dredged out and placed in shape for navigation. The channel is forty feet wide at the surface and twenty-six at the bottom of the slopes. It is on an average of five feet deep. Few barges draw more than two feet of water even when loaded. They carry about 115 tons of freight apiece.

From Dresden, O., where the canal connects with the Muskingum river, the fall to Cleveland is 390 feet, this drop being taken up by numerous locks. These locks have been almost useless, owing to the fact that the stonework was falling to pieces, due to the action of the water. These are being renewed at a cost of about $5,000 each.

Each lock was carefully inspected as it was passed and general satisfaction expressed with most of the work. Some of the concrete did not seem to be quite up to the standard, but the engineers explained that the contractors would be required to deliver it over in perfect shape before a final settlement was made. Only one blunder was apparent, that being at eleven-mile lock, near Independence, where a 500 foot wasteway will have to be rebuilt owing to an error in judgment in locating the locks. A part of the wasteway has become undermined, making it useless.

Several aqueducts had to be reconstructed to carry the canal over other streams running into the Cuyahoga river, which the canal parallels most of the way down the valley to Cleveland. At Tinker's creek the largest of these is constructed of steel with stone foundations and abutments. It cost about $5,000 to renew. It is eighteen feet wide and carries the water of the canal over the creek like a huge sluiceway.

When the canal was built seventy years ago old papers in the possession of the state show that the workmen received thirty cents a day and a "jiggerful" of whisky. Early papers also show that the state frequently paid for "twelve barrels of whisky," swallowed by the canal employes.

During the past few years only coal, stone and lumber have been carried over the canal route to Akron. The tonnage for last year was something like 75,000 tons. The rate per mile on the canal is ten mills, while by railroad it is seven mills. Engineer Perkins estimates that if the canal is fitted up as it should be the rate may be brought down to five or six mills by canal.

"It's either a case of keeping up the canal or abandoning it," declared Senator Hafner. "It seems to me that the state should prefer spending a little money and secure a valuable property in time. If the canal is held for a few years and it is found that it is not profitable it can be sold for $5,000,000 for a right of way for an electric or steam railroad. I prefer spending a little money and determining the feasibility of operating it."

Engineer Perkins has made the suggestion that the canal be joined to the Cuyahoga river at a point near the plant of the Cleveland Paper Mills Company by means of a lock, so that the other mile and a quarter of the canal, which runs to Independence road, can be abandoned. It is estimated that such abandoned property will bring upward of $1,000,000.

BISHOP LEONARD HERE.

He Confirmed a Class at St. Timothy's Church.

Bishop William A. Leonard, of Cleveland, confirmed a class, numbering six, at St. Timothy's church, at the regular Sunday evening service and preached an eloquent sermon on "Faith" to a large congregation. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Arnold, at their residence in Wellman street, Sunday night and left for Gambier Monday morning.

The bishop was delayed in Canton and did not reach Massillon until 8 o'clock. He arrived at the church during the service, proceeded at once with the sermon and the confirmation service followed. A special quartette, including the Rev E. J. Craft, Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Mrs. C. F. Porter and C. A. Gates, sang "Jesus Lover of My Soul" for the offertory, Mrs. Arnold taking the soprano solo parts.

WORK HAS NOT BEEN COMMENCED

All Right of Way Not Secured for W. & L. E. Cut-Off.

THE LAND COMPANY IS BUSY.

Agents and Surveyors for the Railroad Company are Still Busy Each Day—Some Opposition by Land Owners.

As yet no grading has been done on the cutoff of the Wheeling & Lake Erie between Bolivar and Orrville, and from present indications no work will be done for three weeks. The greatest obstacle in going ahead with the work is the refusal of land owners to give the right of way. There are several valuable and necessary strips of land concerning which the owners and the company's agents have not reached a settlement. South of Orrville there is a distance of a half mile through which the company has not a foot of its proposed right of way. This land is considered very valuable farm land and the owners do not relish the idea of parting with holdings, some of which have been in the family for generations. Two of the farms in that locality will be badly cut up if the road is built where now proposed.

Trouble is also being experienced in obtaining the right of way through land situated just east of the large tract purchased for a site of the terminal yards and buildings. The company wants a stretch of land one hundred and fifty feet wide and a quarter of a mile in length and agents have endeavored many times to obtain this from the owners but without success. Agents are now in that section trying to get a route from the terminal site eastward to the Bethlehem township line.

Two weeks ago there was considerable talk that the company would at once stop all negotiations and leave the settlement of the entire matter to the courts. The courts have not yet been asked to take up the matter and agents have again become busy all along the line of the proposed railroad.

Nothing is being done at Brewster, the terminal site. It is still fine farm land. The land company has moved a sawmill into M. A. Boughman's woods, where ties and timbers are being sawed. The mill belongs to John Bimeler, of Zoar. He and Jackson Pontius, of Canton, were the two leading men in organizing the land company and securing its incorporation for $100,000. Mr. Boughman still lives on the farm and will continue to do so until the land is desired by the company for actual possession. Homer Boughman has purchased a farm between West Brookfield and Canal Fulton and will take possession soon. His new farm consists of eighty-eight acres.

But little work has been done by the company in the past three weeks. Surveyors are still at work all along the route. At places three and four proposed routes have been surveyed within the past two weeks. This fact, in connection with the failure of agents to obtain complete right of way, gives some light on the question as to why the company is not beginning its operations when it expected to do so. The contractor was supposed to begin work with his entire force by March 1.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A BIG CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

Lawrence Township Farmer Asks for $39,000.

JOHN P. JONES A DEFENDANT.

Claim is Made that Coal was Mined from Land Owned by Plaintiff Which He Had Not Leased—Massillon Company Granted Right of Way.

Canton, March 5.—A judgment for $19,500, as alleged damages, is sought in common pleas court by Ezra Gesaman, who avers that lands and properties belonging to him have been injured by the mining of coal without leases. The suit is brought against John P. Jones, the Cleveland-Massillon Coal Company and others. The plaintiff declares that he owns several quarter sections of land in Lawrence township, a portion of which was leased several years ago to J. P. Jones, William Bosley and T. J. Morgan for the purpose of coal mining. The three men named later transferred this lease to the Cleveland-Massillon company, of which the defendants were stockholders. In a separate cause of action damages in the sum of $16,000 is claimed on the grounds that the mining was not confined to the territory leased, but extended under other lands. It is claimed that eight thousand tons of coal were taken out of this property, to which they had no right. The plaintiff asks for $8,500 for the ruination of wells and springs upon the unleased lands and for damages done to foundations of buildings. The petition was filed by Attorneys Spidle, Sterling and Braucher.

At the meeting of the county commissioners Monday the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company be granted the right of way over the road as they may hereafter select from Massillon to Canal Fulton for the purpose of placing poles to carry wires from the two towns, providing they secure the necessary rights and privileges from abutting property owners along such road and also providing they comply with the terms of the contract to be hereafter entered into between the commissioners and the company." This means that the lighting system of Massillon will be extended to Canal Fulton.

THE BOULEVARD PROJECT

Opinions of Those Who Favor and Oppose It.

Pending in the Ohio Senate is a measure known as the Pollock bill and the manner in which it is ultimately disposed of will determine the possibility of a boulevard between Massillon and Canton. The road at present is sixty-four feet wide, the width prescribed by law, and in order to carry out the plan of the contemplated improvement it is necessary for the legislature to enact the bill into a law empowering the county commissioners to purchase and appropriate the additional land required to make a county road one hundred feet wide. When petitioned for at a meeting of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held in this city on Saturday, a resolution was passed in which the organization went on record as being unalterably opposed to the bill, which it was feared would result in the extravagant expenditure of the public money in furthering the interests of some particular corporation.

J. W. Bierly, originator of the movement, who represents those who live on the road and who favor the project, said Monday morning that the opportunity for securing the improvement may never present itself again under such favorable conditions. Many persons will donate land, others have agreed to give substantial financial assistance and the cost of the improvement would add but little to the tax duplicate.

The Canton road, as it is known, was a trail through the state during the time when this part of the country composed a portion of the northwest territory. In 1803 the state legislature passed a law providing sufficient revenue with which to improve and maintain the road. In order to make the boulevard a possibility it is necessary to amend the existing law or pass the bill now before the general assembly.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Telegraph Operators' Signs.

Telegraph operators always have personal signs which they place on all messages they send or receive. Usually they use two of their initials or take two letters from their names. For instance, James Black will probably use "JB" as his sign. In many cases, however, they choose their signs in peculiar ways.

"We once had a man working here who signed 'KE' because he had taken the Keeley cure," said a Kansas City chief operator. "He afterward went back to drinking and then used 'BZ,' deriving it from 'booze.' Another fellow signed 'PS' because he used to say he received a poor salary. A woman operator we had here used to sign 'HK,' her initials, until one day her beau jilted her and married another girl. After that she signed 'BH,' which, we understood, meant 'broken heart.' In an eastern office where I once worked there was a hoodoo sign. It was 'KQ.' The first man who used it there was killed by a train, the next one went crazy and the third died of typhoid fever. After that nobody in the office dared use the hoodoo sign. The story about its being a Jonah traveled over the country, and today you'll find very few operators signing 'KQ.'"

American Exuberance.

A prominent English statesman who visited this country a few years ago was talking with friends about the national characteristics of Americans and gave it as his opinion that the westerner is the most truly humorous of the citizens of the United States.

"Why," said the Briton in explanation, "a relative of mine who frequently visits the States for purposes of sport tells me that he was entranced by the reply made to him by the proprietor of a hotel in Nebraska when he asked if there were any quail in the vicinity.

"'Quail!' exclaimed the proprietor. 'I should say so! Why, they've got to be a regular nuisance round here. My cook complains that she can't throw a piece of toast out of the window without four or five fat quail fighting to see which shall get on it!'"—Woman's Home Companion.

The Antiquity of Football.

If it is not the oldest game in the world football is not far from it. But it has never been a game in which puny nations played. The Greek game was originally called pheninda, or feinting, later it was called episkyrus, epikoinos, and lastly harpaston, under which name it came to resemble football. The Roman game was follis and was less rough. There was a center runner in harpaston, around whom the game was fought out. One side was given the ball; the other side chose a center. The side with the ball stood some distance back from a line on which the center runner was posted, and at signal the ball was thrown past the middle man. Players could be held back from securing the ball in any way, though, the Greek youths had no rush formation, never seeming to have learned the value of team work.—Outing.

Acute Sense of Hearing.

"Yes," said the prosperous lawyer in speaking to a friend, "I had a long wait before I got any practice, but I am certainly satisfied now with my profession and its emoluments.

"The early days, the waiting for clients, was hard, though. Why, do you know that I got so after awhile that when I heard a footstep on the stairs I could tell ninety-nine times out of a hundred whether or not the person was coming to my office?"

"Well, that is strange," replied his friend. "Your sense of hearing must have been very acute."

"Not so much that," replied the lawyer. "You see, I made up my mind that they were not coming to my office, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred I was right."

A Suggestive Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Howard, chaplain to Princess Augusta, was so fond of good living that he ran into debt with many of the tradesmen in his parish. It was in their special interests that he one day preached from the text, "Have patience, and I will pay you all." He spoke at great length on the virtues of patience and then proceeded, "I now come to the second part of my discourse, which is, 'and I will pay you all,' but that I shall defer to a future occasion."—London Standard.

English Names.

Puzzling enough to an American is the English fashion of spelling a name one way and pronouncing it in quite another, but the cities are even worse than the individuals, since they deliberately adopt some alias. The town of Hull, for instance, is Kingston-on-Hull. It has no official recognition as anything else, yet as Hull it is known to nine out of ten, who would wonder if Kingston-on-Hull was near the town of Hull should they hear it mentioned. Even supposedly respectable cathedral towns are not above hiding identity, and to call New Sarum "Salisbury" is to give it its alias. The royal town of Windsor is really New Windsor, and the county of Hampshire, popularly shortened to Hants, is in reality the county of Southampton. Bradford-by-the-Sea is more correctly Morecambe, but rightly Poulton le Sande, while Bridlington, sometimes called Burlington, is more popularly Wakefield-by-the-Sea.

England's Curiosity Shops.

Many of the curiosity shops planted in the back streets of most country towns in England are simply kept up by large London firms, who, from a prolonged study of human nature, have discovered that people who are shy of buying old furniture or old silver in Bond street or Piccadilly are ready and eager purchasers of precisely the same objects at a rather higher price when they come upon them in the back streets of a country town.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE BANKING BILL

Provisions of Measure Under Consideration at Columbus.

OF INTEREST TO DEPOSITORS

Its Purpose Is to Improve the Banking Laws of Ohio in the Plan of Organization, Regulation and Inspection of State Banks—Provides for State Department of Banks.

A bill relating to the organization of banks, and to provide for the inspection of banks, is now under consideration by the general assembly. It was introduced by Hon. Warren Thomas of Trumbull. (H. B. 250.)

This measure is of vital importance to the business interests of the state and of special interest to that large majority of the people who are bank depositors. Following is:

A Synopsis of the Bill.

This bill provides for the organization, regulation and inspection of all banking companies that may be hereafter incorporated, and for the inspection of all banks incorporated under state laws now doing business, but it preserves to all such banks, without impairment, all the rights, privileges and powers heretofore conferred upon them. It also provides that all existing corporations may re-incorporate under this act, if they so elect, and thereby have conferred upon them all the privileges and powers conferred by the act In doing so the corporation can enlarge or diminish the purposes for which it is incorporated so as to combine one or more of the classes of business authorized by the act, without affecting the legality, or being required to change any investments or transactions previously made.

Classes of Banks Authorized.

The act authorizes the incorporation of commercial banks, savings banks, safe deposit companies, trust companies, and corporations combining any two or more, or all of these classes.

Amount of Capital Required.

The minimum amount of capital required, which is to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, is as follows:

For commercial banks	$ 25,000
For savings banks	25,000
For a commercial and savings bank	25,000
For a safe deposit company	25,000
For a commercial bank and a safe deposit company	25,000
For a commercial bank, a savings bank and a safe deposit company	50,000
For a trust company	100,000
For a trust company and a safe deposit company	100,000
For a savings bank and a trust company	100,000
For a savings bank, safe deposit company and a trust company	125,000
For a commercial bank, savings bank, safe deposit company and a trust company	125,000

How Capital Must Be Paid In.

The entire authorized capital must be subscribed and at least 50 per cent must be paid in before a banking corporation can commence business. The remainder of the subscribed capital must be paid in in monthly installments of at least 10 per cent, payable at the end of each succeeding month. The stock of stockholders who fail to pay their installments when due must be sold If it cannot be sold, it must be cancelled. Whenever the capital stock of any bank is reduced below the minimum required by law, from any cause, it must be raised to the minimum within sixty days If this is not done, the superintendent of banks may apply for a receiver.

The capital of a bank may be increased or decreased by proper action of the stockholders, but it must not be reduced below the required minimum in any case.

No bank shall advertise in any manner a larger capital than is actually paid in. A severe penalty is provided for violation of this provision.

Board of Directors.

Boards of directors may consist of not less than five nor more than thirty persons. Each director must own at least five shares of stock in his own name, unincumbered and unpledged in any way, and must take an oath of office.

The board of directors has full control of the government of the corporation. It must meet at least once a month, and shall appoint an executive committee.

Bank Officers.

Bank officers are to be elected by the board of directors They must furnish bond for the faithful discharge of their duties. Severe penalties are prescribed for malfeasance in office, including embezzlement, misapplication of any part or all of the funds or property of the bank, making false entries, defrauding, etc.

Executive Committee.

The executive committee must consist of not less than three stockholders or directors. It must meet not less than once a month. It must pass on all loans and investments, and in doing so, must be governed by instructions given by the board of directors. It must keep minutes of its meetings and report to the board of directors.

Examinations by Stockholders.

The board of directors must appoint annually a committee of at least two stockholders or directors to thoroughly examine, or to superintend the examination of all the assets and liabilities of the corporation, and to report to the board of directors the result of said examination.

Surplus and Dividends.

Before paying any dividend, the board of directors must carry to surplus one-tenth of the net profits of the period covered by the dividend, until such surplus is equal to twenty per cent of the authorized capital. Provision must be made for the payment of all expenses, losses, interest charges, taxes, etc., after which the amount of the dividend may be determined at the discretion of the board of directors.

Joint Deposit Accounts.

Joint deposit accounts may be opened by two or more persons subject to check by any one party to the agreement, which shall continue for the use of a survivor after the death of one or more of the parties to the agreement.

Certification of Checks.

All certified checks must be charged to the account of the person drawing the check when they are certified A check must not be certified for a larger amount than is actually on deposit in the bank to the credit of the person drawing the check Severe penalties are prescribed for the violation of these provisions

Limitations On Loans.

No person, firm or corporation shall be allowed to become indebted to a bank for any amount in excess of 30 per cent of its paid-in capital and surplus, and all such indebtedness in excess of 20 per cent of the capital and surplus must be adequately secured by deposits of collateral. Discounts of bills of exchange drawn against existing values, and discounted commercial or business paper actually owned by a person, firm or corporation negotiating the same, are not to be considered as a part of their indebtedness in determining the limit of their credit.

For commercial banks, loans secured by real estate shall not exceed 50 per cent of their capital, surplus and deposits For savings banks, or for commercial and savings banks combined, loans so secured shall not exceed 60 per cent of their capital, surplus and deposits Real estate shall not be accepted as security for loans in excess of 40 per cent of the value of unimproved property, or 60 per cent of the value of improved property, and all improved property pledged as security for a loan must be kept adequately insured.

Bank Reserves.

All banks must keep a reserve equal in amount to 15 per cent of their total deposits, of which an amount equal to 5 per cent of their demand deposits and 2½ per cent of their time deposits must be held in cash. The balance of the reserve may be held on deposit in other banks and trust companies, subject to check on demand.

Investments In Securities.

(1) Commercial banks may invest their capital and deposits in or loan the same upon:

(a) personal or collateral securities;

(b) Bonds or other interest bearing obligations of the United States, or in those for which the faith of the United States is pledged to provide for the payment of the interest and principal, including the bonds of the District of Columbia; also in bonds or other interest bearing obligations of any foreign government;

(c) Stocks and bonds, or interest bearing obligations of this or any other state of the United States;

(d) Bonds, or interest bearing obligations of any city, village, hamlet, county, township or other body politic, and bonds or interest bearing obligations issued in behalf of the public schools, and the means of instruction connected therewith, of this or any other state of the United States for the payment of which the faith and credit of such city, village, hamlet, county, township, school district or other body issuing them is pledged;

(e) Mortgage bonds or collateral trust bonds of any regularly incorporated company; but the superintendent of banks may order any such securities sold within six months which he may deem undesirable.

(2) Savings banks may invest their capital and deposits in or loan the same upon the securities authorized for commercial banks, with the exception that, in the case of savings banks, the promissory notes of individuals and firms must be secured by a sufficient pledge of collateral approved by the executive committee or board of directors. Collateral security is not required for the promissory notes of corporations.

(3) Trust companies may invest their capital and deposits (excepting deposits for the investment of which some other mode of investment is prescribed by the terms of the trust agreement), in or loan the same upon the securities authorized for commercial and savings banks, with the exception that stocks of corporations that have not paid dividends for five consecutive years shall not be accepted, and all promissory notes must be secured by collateral. In addition they may make investments in ground rents.

No commercial bank, savings bank, safe deposit company or trust company shall loan money on the security or pledge of the shares of its own capital stock, nor shall such companies purchase shares of their own capital stock unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith.

In defining the powers of banks, which is one of the important features of the bill, it sets out just what banks may do under the law, as follows:

Powers of Banks.

(1) Commercial banks may receive deposits on which interest may be allowed. All deposits in such banks shall be payable on demand without notice, except when the contract of deposit otherwise provides. They may also loan money on personal security, discount and negotiate promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt and buy and sell exchange, coin and bullion.

(2) Savings banks may receive deposits in any sum offered by any person, firm, society or corporation, or by any body politic, or that may be ordered to be deposited by any court having custody of money, They may also receive deposits from and pay the same to minors. They may pay such rates of interest on deposits as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the rate allowed by law. A pass book shall be issued to each depositor, containing the rules and regulations adopted by the board of directors governing his deposit, and in which shall be entered each deposit, the interest allowed thereon and each payment made to the depositor. No payment or check against any savings bank account shall be made or paid unless accompanied by and entered in the depositor's pass book. Savings banks may also issue time certificates of deposit.

(3) Safe deposit companies may receive on deposit, for safe keeping, property of any kind, and collect and disburse the interest or income upon any such property and the principal of the same when it becomes due. They may also act as agent for the purpose of registering, countersigning or transferring certificates of stock or other evidences of indebtedness.

(4) Trust companies may:

(a) Act as agent or trustee for the purpose of registering, countersigning or transferring certificates of stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness.

(b) Act as trustee under any mortgage or deed of trust.

(c) Receive and hold moneys or property in trust, or on deposit, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties.

(d) Act as trustee under any will, deed or other instrument creating a trust for the care and management of property, subject to control by the court having jurisdiction of the same.

(e) Accept and execute trusts of every description as may be committed to them by any person, firm, or corporation or by order of any court, and perform all acts necessary to a proper administration of such trusts.

Real Estate Ownership and Transactions.

A bank may lease a suitable building in which to transact its business, or, it may purchase real estate whereon is erected, or it may erect such a building from the portions of which not required for its use, a revenue may be derived, but the cost of such real estate and buildings shall not exceed 50 per cent of its paid-in capital and surplus. A bank may also hold such real estate as may be mortgaged or conveyed to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by or for money due to it. A bank may purchase real estate upon foreclosure of mortgages owned by it, or on judgments or decrees obtained or rendered for debts due to it, or in settlements effected to scure such debts, but all such property shall be sold by the bank within five years after it has acquired title to the same, unless upon application of the board of directors, the superintendent of banks shall extend the time within which the sale shall be made.

Liability of Trust Companies.

The capital of a trust company, with all its property and effects, shall be absolutely liable in case of any default whatever in any trust, but a court may at any time require additional security in any amount for any trust committed by it

No trust company shall accept a trust until its capital stock shall be not less than one hundred thousand dollars, fully paid in, and until it shall have deposited securities with the treasurer of state, fifty thousand dollars provided its capital is two hundred thousand dollars or less, and one hundred thousand dollars when its capital is more than two hundred thousand dollars.

No trust company shall ever make a loan, directly or indirectly, to any of its directors, officers or employes. They must hold all trust property separate and apart from all other funds and they may be examined by any judge of a court under which they are acting in a trust capacity, or by any party interested in any trust under their control, touching their management of the same

Consolidation and Liquidation.

Banks may consolidate, under certain requirements and conditions, but in no event can such consolidation be made to defeat or defraud any creditor.

Provisions governing the liquidation of bonds are similar in character to provisions for the liquidation of business corporations in the general corporation law.

Inspection of Banks.

This bill provides for a Department of Banks, as an independent department of state, to be under the supervision of a superintendent of banks, to be appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate; a deputy superintendent, and examiners as may be necessary to carefully examine each state bank at least once a year, and oftener whenever adequate protection for depositors may demand.

Neither the superintendent, the deputy superintendent nor any assistant or examiner can be interested in any bank They must take an oath and give bond not to make any unlawful disclosures of facts or information obtained through their examinations. Any person guilty of a violation of this provision shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than five hundred dollars and sentenced to the penitentiary for from one to five years

All banks must make at least four reports each year to the superintendent of banks, which shall be published.

The Department of Banks, being for the protection of depositors, a large majority of whom are taxpayers, is to be provided for out of the general state revenue funds When the superintendent of banks finds that a bank refuses, or is unable to pay depositors according to contract or law, or is otherwise insolvent, or that its capital is impaired, and the same is not rectified within ninety days, he can, with the approval of the attorney general, apply for the appointment of a receiver, practically in the same manner as provided in the general corporation law No one employed in this department, in any capacity whatever, can be appointed as a receiver for any insolvent bank.

Repealing Clause.

The repealing clause eliminates all obsolete banking laws relating to free banking and the old State Bank of Ohio, and all other sections of the banking laws that are inoperative or will be rendered unnecessary by the enactment of this bill into law.

DEPOSITORY LAW

It Is Proposed That the Act Be Made Mandatory Instead of Optional.

Columbus, O.—A depository law that will be compulsory upon every treasurer in the eighty-eight counties of Ohio is the first fruit that will be borne of the investigation of Cincinnati and Hamilton county now being made by the committee of the senate. In the light of the disclosures which were brought out in Cincinnati last Friday and Saturday by this so-called Lexow committee, opposition to such bill is almost certain to disappear.

Representative Bronson has introduced a depository bill, which was drafted by the Ohio state board of commerce, and which meets with general favor

Senator Schmidt of Cuyahoga, one of the members of the committee, has commenced work upon a depository bill and expects to have it ready for introduction some time next week It is planned after the special act under which county funds are now deposited with banks in Cuyahoga county There the banks are paying 3 38 per cent for the use of county funds, yielding to the county about $90,000 a year Similar special laws are in force in Lucas, Stark and Seneca counties There is a general law on the statute books authorizing county commissioners to advertise and receive bids from banks for the use of county money, and in a few counties of the state advantage is taken of it. Hamilton county has never had any special law on the subject and its commissioners have never elected or put the general law into operation The trouble with this general law is that it is optional

The admissions made by Treasurer Rudolph K. Hynicka and a number of bankers of Cincinnati as to the methods which have been followed there for the past fifteen years have brought the question of a depository la wto the front and made it one of the most important in this legislature. The claim is made that nivestigation would show similar conditions in nearly every county of the state, though on not such a gigantic scale, perhaps

Treasurer Hynicka freely admitted that during his first year in office he was paid over $20,000 by the banks of Cincinnati for the use of county funds; every bank in Cincinnati, with two exceptions, got the use of some of these funds. They paid to Hynicka 2½ per cent, while to the city, whose funds were deposited with them under the general municipal depository law, they paid only 2 per cent County treasurers are not compelled to accept checks in payment of taxes, but they all do as a matter of accommodation to the public. In some counties these checks are sorted out each day and messengers sent to the banks on which they are drawn, cashed and the money at once carried back to the vaults of the county. Hynicka's method was to deposit these checks with the various banks for collection, in amounts ranging from $50,000 to $300,000, and then leave the money with the banks until there was occasion to pay it out, either to the city, the state or for some other purpose. The result was that many banks had almost continual use of from $100,000 to $300,000, and for this they paid the treasurer 2½ per cent Hynicka said, and in this he was corroborated by bankers and George Schott, who has been cashier in the office of the county treasurer for the last fifteen years. that it had been the custom for the treasurer to receive this gratuity during all that period Tax collections in Hamilton county have averaged $7,000,000 for the last several years. At 2½ per cent the annual yield would be $2,625,000. Of course, these funds were not in the possession of the banks all the time, but at the least calculation the last three treasurers of Hamilton county divided among themselves over half a million dollars in "gratuities" from the banks. The legitimate fees which these treasurers collected in addition to this amounted to from $25,000 to $40,000 a year.

FAST PACE SET BY JAPS

Colony In Nebraska Is Saving Money to Buy Desert Land.

ANTICIPATED IRRIGATION MOVE

Clever Sons of Nippon Succeed In Securing 3,000 Acres Which Will Be Watered by Government Ditch. How They Compete With Americans In Farming and Take Great Care of Vegetables.

Farmers in Nebraska are now convinced that the Japanese are the real "yellow peril," since a colony of 600 sons of Nippon has settled along the government irrigation ditch between North Platte and Guernsey, secured control of 3,000 acres of land soon to be watered by the great ditch and is showing American farmers how to make fabulous sums from land supposed to be arid by producing large crops of beets and potatoes, says a North Platte special to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Japanese were brought to the North Platte territory last summer to work in the sugar beet and potato fields. They had with them a number of "business agents," who looked after all the business of the company Being educated men, these business agents at once saw the advantage of owning lands under the big government ditch, which is to make fertile 100,000 acres of land in Nebraska.

These clever Japanese organized cooperative companies last year and secured control of large tracts of land, now holding more than 3,000 acres

The men will work in the beet and potato fields next summer They are bright and clean, doing their work intelligently and working every hour of the day. They live cheaply and save much. The money the American beet farmers pay the Japanese will go into the general treasury and will be handled by the "business agents," who will proceed to procure more of the land along the government ditch.

Last year several of the Japanese entered into competition with the American farmers and planted fields of potatoes and beets. They employed their countrymen and produced big crops. Half a section of Nebraska land near North Platte was planted by one Jap in sugar beets, and he took off $200 worth of beets to every acre. Others planted potatoes. One Japanese laborer who came to North Platte a year ago planted forty acres of potatoes, and he has realized $1,385 on the crop, selling them to a firm in Toronto a few days ago for 53 cents a bushel Records in the North Platte freight office of the Union Pacific Railroad company show that the Japanese farmers who only started last year shipped ninety carloads of potatoes and four carloads of celery

Especially at raising celery do the Japanese surpass the American farmers. They are very particular about their framing, and celery requires great care. They aim to have every stalk of the plant not only of even color, but about the same size.

"A Japanese laborer is a perfect gardener," said A K Beemis, a ranchman near North Platte, who is a great admirer of the Japanese farmers. "They take such care of everything. They care individually for almost everything they grow, weed out the extra plants carefully if the beets are planted too thick, cover the seed with an even amount of soil, so the plants all sprout together and grow better, there being no little ones for those further advanced to overshadow."

More Japanese are arriving in the North Platte country daily, and the work in the beet fields in that section and parts of Colorado will be done almost entirely by the Japanese laborers this season.

Novel Electric Light Experiments.

The Danish Biological society is at present experimenting with electric lighting of the deep strait known as the Little Belt, says the New York Tribune. The lights are far beneath the surface of the waters, so as to light the sea bottom. The intention is not, as might be supposed, to make impossible the clandestine passage of submarines, but purely and simply to frighten the eels and to prevent them from passing into the outer seas and thus being lost to the Danish fisheries. The experiments are based upon the fact that these fish are well known to be afraid of light and never, for example, migrate during the time of a full moon. By the expedient of arranging a whole row of artificial full moons across the mouth of the strait the wily Dane hopes to prevent them from migrating at all.

China's Newest Study.

"It augurs well for the future of China that so many students in the schools of Tientsin are so enthusiastically interested in football," says the Tientsin Young Man. "We are fortunate in having so excellent a field for this purpose, and we are glad to be able to extend the privileges of using it to a number of the schools of Tientsin. A little later we hope to get football matters better organized, and then we may have some regular matched games between the different schools."

Anti-Osculation Society.

The society girls of Urbana, O., have organized what they call a "Society to Prevent Osculation," says a special dispatch from Springfield, O., to the Cincinnati Enquirer. The formal agreement entered into forbids them to hug or to be hugged or to kiss or to be kissed. They have sent out notices to their male friends to the effect that the lid is on to stay.

BUYING ON CREDIT.

The Evils That, as a Rule, Come With the Account Habit.

It is a well known principle that the buying power of any given sum is greatly increased by the distance between the would be buyer and the sum. The October allowance viewed from September looks large and magnificent. Having an account, the woman who sees an allowance in the near future orders with a prodigality to fit her impressions. It requires the allowance of November and December to meet the indebtedness.

Of course the account habit fosters extravagance. A woman would hesitate to buy a green silk waist or to order the nectarines which she could live contentedly enough without did she have to take the last coin or bill in her purse to pay for them. But they are to be charged. Happy thought. She can have them and keep the money in her purse—and next month have none.

"If I had daughters," said a capitalist, "I should never permit them to have an account with any shop. The account habit is productive of more pecuniary trouble than any other, and no woman should be brought up in this country of feather blown fortunes on any plan which would not be a good one for the poor."

"But an account is so convenient. One needn't wait for change," said one woman

"You can get what you need in May and pay for it in June and have a month's happiness out of it Is that worth nothing?" asks the second.

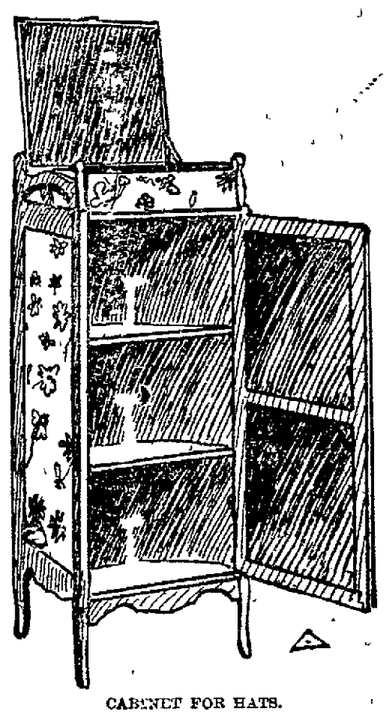
"It's all the same in the end," said a third "You have so much money; you always spend it. What's the difference if you spend it before or after receiving it?"

The account habit makes debt seem natural and not in the least disgraceful. It utterly destroys the habit of self denial in little luxuries. And there are very few women whose financial position and whose moral natures are sufficiently high to be entirely impervious to these things.

HAT CABINET.

An Artistic Storage Place For Millinery Creations.

The multiplicity of hats required by the woman who lays claim to being modishly dressed has called forth a demand for suitable places in which to store these expensive and precious creations of the milliner's art when they are not in commission. Boxes of various sorts have been ingeniously contrived and special compartments have



CABINET FOR HATS.

been assigned in the handy chiffonier, not to mention the regulation hat trunk, the mission of the latter, however, being mainly to prove of assistance to the traveler. Now comes a dainty cabinet intended to hold millinery, and, if desired, with a box at the top for laces. The pegs are removable and the panels cretonne covered. The cabinet as illustrated is little less than four feet high and a foot and one-half wide, with inside measurements of fourteen inches. The framework is of white enamel, though any preferred wood might be substituted to suit the general furnishings of the room.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Perfect Home.

A perfect home is never created all at once and by one person. Let the anxious house mistress take comfort in the thought. She should also remember that it is in the nature of beauty to grow and that a well rounded and beautiful family life adds its quota day by day. Every book, every sketch or picture, every carefully selected or characteristic object brought into the home adds to and makes a part of a beautiful whole, and no house can be absolutely perfect without all these evidences of family life. It can be made ready for them, completely ready and perfectly ready, by professional skill and knowledge, but if it remained just where the interior artist or decorator left it it would have no more of the sentiment of domesticity than a statue.

For Blackheads.

As a cure for blackheads one of the leading skin specialists has recommended the following treatment: Mix equal parts of rose water, pure alcohol and glycerin and add borax to measure half the quantity of the rose water; mix thoroughly and label "Lotion No. 1." Now mix eight parts of strong spirits of wine, one part of spirits of lavender and four parts of soft soap. Label this "Lotion No. 2." Every morning rub over the parts a small quantity of lotion No. 1, then apply lotion No. 2 and after some minutes rinse.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

UNION LABEL

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1906

The first American to be deported from England under the new immigration laws, modeled on our own, arrived in New York last week. He is a Brooklyn man, and was shipped back because of his lack of the necessary $10, which the new law provides every alien must have. Whether this American was a cabin or steerage passenger the dispatches do not state; in either case, we shall have an opportunity to observe the practical working of immigration laws similar to our own, but more rigidly enforced.

While we are worrying over an entirely imaginary race suicide, France faces a serious condition of affairs. While her population is not actually decreasing, there has been each year for thirty years a regular retrogression in the birth rate, with an average of 960,000 at the end of the Franco-Prussian war and but 818,000 this year. In 1903 the birth rate in England was slightly over one million, which represents a net increase of population of 5,000,000, or ten times that of France. Fifty years ago France and Germany had a population that was practically equal—thirty-five millions; today one has thirty-eight or thirty-nine millions, the other sixty, and this in spite of the persistent colonizing of the Germans. The death rate in France is normal, yet last year there was a margin of but 57,000 separating births and deaths. The question of the low birth rate is an economic one, though hardly as the term is usually applied; the French are very radical in their acceptance of the doctrines of civilization, especially those touching upon the limitation of population; an excess of thrift prompts them to consider the question from so many points that their country runs the risk of being crowded out by nations less prudent and more maternal.

A bill now before the general assembly proposes the appointment of a library organizer, with office room in the state library, one of whose duties it shall be to assist, as far as practicable, in promoting and starting new libraries, and at the end of each fiscal year to make a report of the general library conditions in the state to the library commission. The suggestion has been before the legislature twice before, and each time it has suffered defeat, for no reason apparently except a general lack of interest in its fate. Prominent librarians are now making a concerted effort to have pressure brought to bear upon the statesmen at Columbus to insure the passage of the bill. Ohio, one of the richest states in the Union, is notably behind the times in the matter of public library development and the experience of other states shows that much has been accomplished in this way through the work of official organizers. Many small towns able to afford libraries are not able to pay for the services of competent librarians to select books and suggest methods of organization. Frequently good library work might be done in small communities if it was once properly started. The plan which the bill designates has been found to be of great practical usefulness in a number of states. There seems to be no reason why Ohio should not find it equally beneficial.

HUMOR IN AMERICA.

Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorist now lecturing in this country, is reported to have told his audience in Kansas City that he thought, on first impressions, the American sense of humor "radically less subtle than ours in England." However, he afterwards discovered the real difficulty to be that the American people are suffering from an overdose of humor, and that so many brilliant men have joked for us that we have become jaded.

These statements we hardly find borne out by the facts, especially as regards Mark Twain, whose "Adam's Diary" was not popular because it was not funny, but whose earlier works are undeniably popular. American humor has never been more subtle than now; the fun of Artemus Ward and Petroleum V. Nasby lay largely in their huge exaggeration and stupendous freaks of the imagination, but Mark Twain and Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and George William Curtis, and modern American humor follows these rather than the more crudely effective school. Mark Twain combines the best of both classes, and Bill Nye and Eugene Field flock by themselves. But in spite of the lavish humor that has been ours since we began to break away from sour Puritanism, our appetite is more sated than it was before Mr. Jerome came over, though he may have taught us to be more wary of sampling foreign brands.

We may not, as a nation, possess the caustic wit of the French, but not every Frenchman is a Voltaire, nor is every Englishman a Sidney Smith. On the whole, the average American's sense of humor seems to be in pretty good condition, thank you.

TREE AGENTS.

Experiment Station Warned of Their Misrepresentations.

The Ohio experiment station at Wooster has recently received several letters similar to the following: "Tree agents are working in this vicinity selling black locusts at $25 per thousand. They claim that the trees will grow to post size in four to six years. They also claim that the trees they are selling will not sprout from the root and that it will not be necessary to keep live stock away from the young trees." We are also in receipt of many inquiries as to the advisability of planting locust trees along the line of fences to serve as live posts.

Reliable nurseries in Ohio are cataloguing black locust trees at $6 to $10 per thousand. Locust trees will not ordinarily grow to post size in less time than eight to twelve years from planting. They will not sprout from the roots as long as the trees are uncut or uninjured and the roots unbroken, but as soon as the trees are cut or seriously injured, or the roots broken, sprouts will come up from the roots. So far as is known all black locust trees are alike in this respect and any claim that they will never sprout is either made through ignorance or for the purpose of deceiving.

Live stock, and especially sheep, are almost sure death to young locust trees if allowed to pasture where they are growing.

It is not advisable to plant locust trees along the line of fences adjacent to tillable land, because of the fact that the sprouts which grow from the roots will, in most cases, become a nuisance. The trees will also be more liable to injury from live stock, as it is not practicable to fence the trees in. In most cases the trees would of necessity be planted in sod and thus would receive no cultivation. The growth under such conditions would be slow at the best, and the grass would encourage the presence of mice which are very destructive to young locust trees.

JAMES STEELE.

His Death Occurred Monday Morning at Fresno, Cal.

The Tiffin Advocate contains the following account of the death of James Steele, well known in Massillon:

"The family and friends of James Steele, son of the Rev and Mrs. J. H. Steele, were inexpressibly shocked and grieved today upon learning of his unexpected death in Fresno, Cal. His demise occurred this morning, and no further information was contained in the message that brought so much sorrow and grief to his father.

"James had been in poor health for some time. The past year was spent upon the farm of his father, near Massillon, but as little or no improvement was noted, it was deemed advisable to try a change of climate. Accordingly, on February 15, after enjoying a brief visit at his home in this city, he departed for California, arriving in Fresno two weeks ago today. His change for the worse appears to have been very rapid and most unexpected, and his parents and friends here had no intimation of his critical condition until apprised of his death. His demise was probably caused by lung trouble, coupled with a complication of which he nor his physicians were aware. His mother was with him during his last hours.

"James C. Steele was born in Ashland county in December, 1879, and was therefore 26 years of age, and was the oldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. James H. Steele. He attended Heidelberg university and was graduated in the class of 1903. After his graduation he was employed in the office of the T. F. & E. for about one year, until his failing health compelled him to seek outdoor occupation, and he removed to his father's farm in Stark county. Among his friends James was a general favorite, absolutely unselfish, refined in his manners, and with habits above reproach. He stood for all that is noble in young manhood. While a resident of Tiffin he was a member of the Young American Jr. O U. A. M.

"Besides his sorrow stricken father and mother, he leaves one brother, John, and a sister, Mary."

The funeral will be held at the late home of the deceased, four miles west of Massillon, on Sunday at 12:30, and at Shiloh church at 1:30 o'clock.

SLACK WORK AT THE MINES

Great Falling Off in Output of Coal Last Week.

NO COAL IS NOW BEING STORED.

The Miners of the Massillon District Favor a Settlement of the Wage Scale—Delegates are Being Chosen for Convention.

"Only a part of the mines in the Massillon district are being worked at present," said President Robert Legg, of the miners' union, Wednesday. "No more coal is being stored here by the operators and the miners of the district desire a settlement of the wage scale at the next meeting of the operators and miners at Indianapolis this month."

After the adjournment of the joint conference between operators and miners at Indianapolis in January, the miners in the district were put to work in nearly all the mines. This condition continued about two weeks. There then began a falling off of work and at present mining conditions are about the same as they have been this time of the year in other years for about five seasons.

As the mines were being worked to a large extent during the first part of February, the operators began to store coal at various places. This did not meet with the sanction of the miners' officials. As the prospects of a settlement of the difficulties came from Pittsburg, there was a cessation of the storing and now none is being stored. An agreement between the miners and the operators provides that in the event of a strike, the operators are to have the assistance of sufficient miners to get coal to keep the engines and pumps working in each mine.

At no time since the discussion arose concerning the wage scale for the next two years have the Massillon district mines desired a strike. From the start they took the position that they would not agitate a strike but would quit work if ordered to do so by the national executive committee.

The national executive committee has sent out credentials to all locals to have delegates named to attend the special convention, which is called to meet in Indianapolis, March 15. The notice does not say that the coming convention is a reconvening of the one that adjourned over a month ago, but that the next convention will be a special one. Each local is entitled to a delegate but usually a number of local unions unite and give their power to one delegate. President Legg and a number of the district officers will leave on March 14 for Indianapolis. The miners will be in session two days before the operators meet. A joint conference will follow after each side has formulated a proposition to be submitted to the other side. The American Federation of Labor has been called to meet in Washington March 15, and it is said that if the miners go on strike, a levy will be assessed in the Federation, which will raise about $300,000 in six weeks. This could be given the miners to aid them in their strike.

The operators' side of the proposition is well guarded. The only news given out by the operators is that an offer to give an increase of 5 55 per cent to the miners will be made at Indianapolis. This is what officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company say will be done. Opposition to this has arisen in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois where the operators say they cannot stand this increase in wages and compete with cheaper coal. The operators' association of the states will meet in a few days. The Ohio association will meet in Cleveland on Thursday. By the end of the week the operators' side of the proposition ought to be well defined.

FASTS FORTY-FIVE DAYS.

Sacco, the Hungarian, Claims That Record.

London, March 7.—Sacco, the Hungarian fasting man, has completed his forty-five days' fast and claims the record. During the forty days Sacco has smoked 952 cigars and drank twenty-two bottles of water.

After the conclusion of the fast the chart showed that he had lost the pounds in weight. His respiration was 23 and his pulse 84. He says he is feeling very well and in the opinion of the doctors his condition was entirely satisfactory. His hut in Hengler's circus has been kept extremely warm, but in the last few days he found it impossible to keep himself warm. Four days ago he appeared to be quite ill, and the management tried to persuade him to give up his task, but he replied that he would sooner die than do so. This morning he awoke in fine condition and in the afternoon walked briskly up and down his hut.

There is not the slightest suspicion as to the genuineness of the test, and Sacco's complete abstention from everything except water and cigarettes.

MUST PAY TWO CENTS.

Soldiers Will Not be Carried at Reduced Rates.

Columbus, March 7.—Adjutant General Hughes, in accordance with expectations, has been notified by the Baltimore & Ohio and other railroad companies that on and after March 10 the National Guard, which has heretofore been allowed a cent a mile rate, will have to pay a two cent rate, imposed by the provisions of the Friener two cent fare bill.

Colonel Worthington Kautzman says that this increased rate will cost the state of Ohio $20,000 annually.

MUDBROOK MINE IS FLOODED.

Water Course Has Filled the Works to the Roof.

PUMPS UNEQUAL TO THEIR TASK

The Loss of the Coal and Inside Equipment Will Amount to Considerable — Mine Would Probably Have Been Abandoned This Summer, Anyway.

Seventy-five miners employed in the M. A. Hanna Company's mine at Mudbrook are forced into idleness on account of the breaking in of a water course which rapidly filled the works to the roof. The effect of the accumulation of water was at once perceptible to those at work, and all escaped without accident. A full head of steam was turned into the pumps but they were unequal to the occasion, and on becoming inundated ceased to work. During the past several months the work of drawing pillars has been in progress and the mine would probably have been worked out and abandoned some time during the summer. The amount of available coal remaining will determine whether or not the mine will be pumped out and reopened.

Mudbrook mine is a shaft one hundred and sixty feet deep, located six miles northwest of the city, and is the last of the original Burton mines in the Crystal Spring coal territory. This mine, with a number of others, was disposed of in recent years to a syndicate and was operated at various times in the past ten years. The coal is of a quality superior to much in the district and it is said by the miners that when a sample was submitted with a view to securing a contract Mudbrook invariably furnished it.

In the event that the mine cannot be pumped out, as predicted, the loss of coal and inside equipment will amount to considerable and those residing in that vicinity who are dependent on the mine for employment will regretfully see the last large mine in operation north of the river in the Massillon district permanently closed.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.

Col. Myers and Dr. Gardner Retire from Silica Sand Co.

The entire stock owned by Col. F. W. Myers and Dr. D. S. Gardner in the Dundee Silica Sand Company was disposed of on February 16 to a party of Columbus gentlemen. With the retirement of Colonel Myers and Dr. Gardner the company is now composed entirely of out of town persons. The new general manager is H. S. McKinnon, son of State Treasurer W. S. McKinnon. It is understood that the office of the company will shortly be removed from Massillon to the works at Dundee. The present officers of the company are Col. Don C. Cable, of Nelsonville, president; the Hon. W. S. McKinnon, of Columbus, vice president; H. S. McKinnon, of Dundee, secretary and general manager; the Hon. Wade H. Ellis, of Columbus, and Cullen B. Ellis, of Cincinnati, directors.

Colonel Myers will continue to be a resident of Massillon, where his other business interests will require his entire attention.

I Had Stone in the Bladder,

and my kidneys were affected. None of the means taken for relief produced any lasting benefit until I began the use of Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N Y. The pain ceased—the calculus or stone having been dissolved by the medicine. I am ready to testify that my recovery was due to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.—E. D. W. Parsons, Rochester.

Advertisers who use THE INDEPENDENT are happy from it.

INSANE FOR TWENTY YEARS

Veteran of Civil War Dies at Massillon State Hospital.

DECISIONS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Claim Sustained—Death of John F. Lynch, a Well Known Traveling Salesman—Lowest Bidders for Stationery for County Officials.

Canton, March 7.—When George D. Clark, then a resident of Columbiana county, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his hair was jet black. During his army career, it is related, his hat was shot from his head, and two horses were killed from under him. After serving from the beginning to the end of the conflict, he returned to his home. His hair was steel gray. People observed that his mental condition was never the same after as before his army trials. Gradually his mind became overbalanced and he was removed to the state hospital, where he spent the last twenty years of his life. He talked war incessantly, a circumstance which convinced relatives that his mind had been overcome by battlefield experiences. He died of exhaustion at the Massillon hospital Tuesday morning. He had been confined there ever since the institution opened, having been transferred from another state institution. At the time of his death he was 78 years of age. He leaves a widow, Hattie, of East Liverpool, and four children, Mrs. Jane Calhoun, of East Liverpool; George D., Hugh and James Clark, all of Pennsylvania. The body was brought to Canton to the home of his niece, Mrs. Viola Higgins, of 1230 East Third street. The funeral services will be held there at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Reager, of Simpson Methodist church, will officiate. Although not a member of either of the Canton G. A. R. posts, a number of civil war veterans, it is understood, will attend the last services.

Opinions in five cases were handed down by the circuit court, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The tribunal in no instance found cause to reverse the holdings of the lower courts. Upon filing of the opinions the court became disencumbered of all business on the docket with the exception of the Davis litigation and nothing was done in respect to this Tuesday, as the efforts to secure a settlement were then going on.

The decision of the court of common pleas was affirmed by the circuit judges in the case of the Pennsylvania Company against Walter Partington's administrator. The plaintiff in error desired to have the lower court's decision reversed, claiming that the deceased was guilty of such contributory negligence as would defeat recovery of the verdict of $1,000.

John F. Lynch, one of the best known traveling salesmen that ever left the city, died at his home in North Market street, Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock, dilation of the heart causing his demise. He has been confined to his home for a number of months. He was 54 years of age and leaves a widow and three children. For over thirty years he was the traveling representative of the Warehouse Point Silk Thread Company. He has been a resident of Canton for a quarter of a century.

At a meeting of the county commissioners contracts for furnishing the stationery and supplies for the county for the month of March, amounting to $385.15, were awarded to five different companies. The Scranton Printing Company, of Alliance, received $22.25 of this. One of the largest contracts went to the Stanage Company, of Cincinnati, they capturing $160.95. Leonard Baer, of this city, was next in line, he securing a contract for $93.75.

Judge W. W. Hole, of Lisbon, on Tuesday handed down his decision on motions to squash about twenty-five of the indictments returned by the grand jury against officials of the Canton State Bank, who are charged with wrecking that institution. Certain indictments against Cashier C. D. Bachtel, Vice President W L Davis and Bookkeeper Lawrence Walters were sustained. The officers will probably be tried, beginning on March 19. In the case of Bookkeeper Walters the only indictment standing against him was dismissed upon the consent of Prosecuting Attorney Upham. He will, therefore, not be tried. Decision on the motions to squash the indictments against Harvey H. Miller, of the Miller Company, was reserved.

First sermon on "Parables of the Son," at Baptist church, Sunday evening.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Changes Made in Isle of Pines Treaty.

Washington, March 7.—(By Associated Press.)—The Senate began its session today with the prospect of hearing two speeches on the railroad rate question, one by Mr. Clapp in support of the measure, and the other by Mr. Scott, advocating radical amendments.

The amendment to the Isle of Pines treaty has been agreed on, making the island a province with a local self government and representatives in the Cuban congress. This, it is thought, will be satisfactory to the American residents, who form a majority.

The House committee on banking and currency today authorized a favorable report on the bill permitting national banks to loan money on farm lands up to one-half their value, excluding improvements.

Mr. Scott spoke for about an hour, and when he closed the President's message on the joint congressional resolution directing an investigation into railroad, coal and oil traffic was read. Mr. Clapp then took the floor to deliver a speech on the railroad rate bill.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MASS MEETING

To be Held Sunday in the Methodist Church.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS COMING.

Mrs. Lamoreaux, of Chicago, and H. A. Honline, of Columbus, Representatives of the National and State Sunday School Associations, Will Deliver Addresses.

There will be a mass meeting of all the Sunday school officers and teachers in the township, pastors of all the churches and others interested, in the First Methodist church, at 2:30 next Sunday afternoon, to hear addresses by Mrs. Lamoreaux, of Chicago, and H. A. Honline, of Columbus. Mrs. Lamoreaux is a specialist along the line of young people in the period of adolescence, and those who have arranged the meeting expect that she will give parents some pointed and wholesome advice. She is in demand at all the big Sunday school conventions from the Atlantic to the Pacific and comes to Massillon as a representative of the International Sunday School Association. Mr. Honline is a representative of the State Sunday School Association and is a specialist in teacher training or normal Bible work.

A handsome silk flag, together with a four foot standard, will be given to the Sunday school in the township which will have the largest percentage of its teachers, officers and pastors present at the meeting. The schools are to meet at such places as their superintendents shall appoint and attend in a body. The superintendents are requested to ascertain the number of teachers, officers and pastors present at the rally and report to a committee appointed to determine which school has the largest percentage present.

The public in general is invited to the rally. The First Methodist church auditorium will accommodate a large gathering.

READY BY MAY 1.

Massillon Light, Heat and Power Co.'s System at Fulton.

The Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company has secured a ten years' franchise and contemporaneous contract to light the streets of Canal Fulton. Wire will be strung from the company's light station in Massillon, along the public highway to Canal Fulton, privilege for which has already been secured from the county commissioners. The route will be out North Mill street, up the Turkeyfoot lake road to a road bearing to the northwest in the Rohr neighborhood, thence directly into Canal Fulton. The distance is about ten miles. The construction materials are already on the way to Massillon and Canal Fulton. Work will begin as soon as the weather will permit and the system will be in working order by May 1. Both public and private lighting will be done on a twenty-four hour service basis.

MISS ANTHONY BETTER.

Her Physicians Say She Will Recover.

Rochester, N. Y., March 7.—(By Associated Press.)—Miss Susan B. Anthony, who is ill with pneumonia, is said by her physician to be considerably improved this morning. The doctors now say she has a fair chance for recovery.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. R. F. Myers, of Canal Fulton, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Pille, in East Main street.

John H. Bamberger has resigned his position with the Hemperly Hardware Company to accept a position at Mrs. John Schneider's cigar store, in South Erie street.

The advocates of municipal ownership are endeavoring to secure some well known advocate of this system of government to deliver an address in Massillon in the near future.

Charles D. Horst, for years a resident of Orrville, where he was engaged in buying and baling hay, has moved to a farm between Navarre and Justus. He will continue in the hay business.

Mrs. John Grossweiler, of South Summit street, slipped on the sidewalk under the Pennsylvania bridge, Monday evening, and was severely bruised. She was taken to her home and was greatly improved Tuesday.

Clarence Holtzbach, formerly connected with the Dielhenn Company, has accepted a position with the H. A. Bloomberg Company and will have charge of the clothing department, on the second floor.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Slicker was held on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the late residence and from St. John's Evangelical church at 1:30, the Rev. J. E Digel officiated. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Wooster will hold a local option election March 16. The city council authorized the call for an election Monday night, after hearing the report of a committee that over forty per cent of the qualified voters of the city had signed the petition.

The ladies of the Literary Circle expect to give a social entertainment at the residence of its president, Mrs. F. H. Chidester, in Prospect street next Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. C. O. Carr, who is about to leave the city to make her home in Cleveland.

Miss Lida Bayliss arrived in the city early Tuesday morning from Des Moines, Ia., having been called home by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. E. B. Bayliss. The latter has been suffering with pneumonia, but was reported as being much better Tuesday afternoon.

The glass for the dome of the auditorium of the Presbyterian church has arrived in the city, and when this is put in place the building will have been enclosed. Temporary windows are in the place of the art windows, which will not be placed in position until later in the spring.

The Rev. R. R. Bigger has announced that an additional donation of $5 000 has been made to the church building fund of the Presbyterian congregation, on condition that another equal amount be raised. With the raising of the last amount practically all will have been raised to free the church from debt

Mrs. Lee F. Graybill underwent an operation for appendicitis at the family home in East Tremont street, Monday afternoon. The operation was performed by Dr Parker, of Cleveland, who was assisted by Dr. D. S. Gardner, of this city and Dr Fisher, of Cleveland. Mrs Graybill was improving rapidly Tuesday.

Charles Wagoner was surprised by a party of friends and neighbors at his home in Akron street, Tuesday evening The invaders gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs A. B. Oberlin, near by, and descended upon the Wagoner residence in a body. The surprise was complete. The evening was spent in the enjoyment of games and music

Orrville on Saturday held an election for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing $15,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of enlarging and remodeling the town hall. A total of 432 votes were cast, 230 in favor of the proposition and 202 against. As it was necessary for a two-thirds vote to carry a bond issue the vote of the people was against the improvement.

The Amphion Choral Society now has plenty of money on hand for the purchase of a gas range for its culinary department, the financial results of the flinch party given in the Amphion music hall, Tuesday evening, being about $25. Those present numbered one hundred and twenty-five and the entertainment was a pleasant one for all concerned. Flinch was played at sixteen tables and the Orpheus mandolin club rendered an acceptable programme.

The office of the H. A. Bloomberg Company has been removed from Cleveland to this city, and the work of remodeling the store room in West Main street to meet the necessary requirements is now in progress. The removal of the office was due to the fact that Massillon is more centrally located in the territory in which the company has stores and business can be transacted with greater convenience. D. H. Cornhauser, secretary of the company, will make this city his headquarters.

Mrs. Anna Geiss, aged 70 years, died at her home about four miles east of this city, Monday evening. Several years ago she was stricken with paralysis and had not entirely regained her health, for some time past being entirely helpless. Her husband died four years ago on March 8. She leaves two daughters and six sons to mourn her loss: Mrs. Kate Plucker and Mrs. Mary Moser, of Massillon; Godfried Geltz, of Massillon, and John, Jacob, William and Albert Geltz, all of whom live at home, and Louis Geltz, of this city. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, the Rev. Mr. Hewick, of Bolivar, officiating. Interment will be made in the French Hill cemetery.—Canal Dover Reporter.

OBITUARY.

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown was born at West Brookfield, Stark county, O., January 1, 1842, and died at the home of his son-in-law, John Coulson, Salem, O., February 28, 1906. Mr. Brown enlisted August 10, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Seventh regiment O. V. I., and was discharged July 10, 1865, at Charleston, S. C. He then re-enlisted and served till the close of the war. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Della M. Coulson, and four grandchildren. The cause of death was apoplexy.

MRS. MARY SLICKER.

Mrs. Mary Slicker, aged 80 years, died Monday morning at 10 o'clock of old age, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Englehardt, in Front street. The deceased was born in Bavaria, Germany, but had been a resident of Massillon fifty-two years. Mr. Slicker died ten years ago. The deceased is survived by five children, John, Jacob, Charles and Frederick Slicker and Mrs. Englehardt, all of Massillon; also a sister, Mrs. Sarah Mahler, fifteen great-grandchildren and twenty-eight grandchildren. The funeral will be held from the late residence Wednesday at 1 o'clock and from St. John's Evangelical church at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

GEORGE McGILL.

George McGill, aged 68 years, a former resident of Massillon, died in Canton Monday evening. The body will be brought to the Myers church on Thursday and the funeral will be held at 10 o'clock, the Rev. W. S. Adams officiating. Interment will be made in the Myers church cemetery.

A MINE ACCIDENT.

Benedict Schneider Hurt by a Fall of Coal at Navarre.

Benedict Schneider was badly crushed about the body and limbs, and it is feared sustained fatal injuries, on Wednesday afternoon, by being caught beneath a fall of coal in the Taggart mine, at Navarre. At the time of the accident the injured man was engaged in bearing off coal, a portion of which without any warning became detached from the main body and fell, all but covering him.

Mr. Schneider was removed to this city where he resides with his mother, in North Mill street, and given medical attention.

BROKE SHOULDER BLADE.

The Rev. N. E. Moffit Has Bad Fall Sunday.

While returning from church at West Brookfield Sunday, the Rev. N. E. Moffit slipped and fell, sustaining serious injuries. He managed to reach his home, summoned a physician, and an examination revealed the fact that he had broken a shoulder blade. Dr. Maurice Smith rendered the necessary aid, and Mr. Moffit is rapidly recovering.

LARGE ORDERS FOR STEEL.

Japan Buys 15,000 Tons of Bridge Material.

Pittsburg, March 7.—Contracts have been received by the American Bridge Company from the Japanese government for 14,000 tons of structural steel for use in the construction of bridges on the Chinese eastern railroad and other Japanese government roads in Manchuria and Korea. The contract, which amounts to between $700,000 and $1 000,000, was taken directly by the Export Products Company of New York a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The steel will be made in the Carnegie mills and fabricated at the Ambridge plant of the American Company. Shipments will begin this summer.

Among the concessions made to Japan by Russia at the conclusion of peace was that of control of the Chinese eastern railroad from Port Arthur to Dalny, through Mukden to Harbin. Japan also gained control of the Korean railroad into Seoul. It is these roads that Japan intends rebuilding and extending at once, and despite the financial stress in its own country it turns first to America and Pittsburg to insure the quickest possible deliveries of steel. The order is considered an exceptionally large export contract, but it is believed to be but the first of a series that will be placed in the United States by both Japan and Russia.

SCHOLASTIC FUDGE.

High School Pupils Make Sweets and are Expelled

Dayton, O., March 7.—Eight high school pupils were expelled several days for making fudge during study hours. Today they were taken back upon the promise of good behavior the rest of the year.

The conversion of the school room into a candy factory occurred several days ago, when the teachers attended a convention in Louisville, Ky. Ten pupils of Miss Osborn's class put the substitute teacher out of the room, and appropriating the utensils, including an alcohol lamp, used by the teachers in warming their lunches, made fudge. Plates, knives and forks were distributed, and the class enjoyed a feast instead of studying.

The matter was reported to the superintendent, who expelled the belligerents.

CHARLES SCHWAB DYING

Now Enroute to New York from Los Angeles.

El Paso, Tex., March 7.—(By Associated Press)—The train on which Charles M. Schwab is going East reached here at noon, twenty-six hours late. Mr. Schwab is very low and it is expected that he may die at any time.

Chicago, March 7.—(By Associated Press.)—A telegram from the conductor of Mr. Schwab's train, dated Terrace, N. M., states that Mr. Schwab is better than he has been for two days.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

E. O. Flickinger Granted a Patent on a Beamless Car Brake.

E. O. Flickinger has been granted a patent on a beamless car brake and it is said by those who have examined the model that the invention will in all probability be eventually adopted by the railroads of the country. G. V. Hess and T. Burgess, of the mechanical department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, were in the city on Wednesday and immediately arranged to give the device a thorough trial. A number of freight cars in the course of construction at the company's shops will be equipped with the brake.

The advantages of a beamless brake are numerous. With this arrangement it will be impossible to have a derailment, such as is so frequently caused by the brake beam becoming detached and falling across the track or by its coming in contact with frogs or switch points. Another feature is that the brake can be operated with equally satisfactory results either by hand or with air. The brake will be made of cast steel and malleable iron, no wood at all being required in its construction, and it can without difficulty be fastened to the truck bolster of any car.

MONEY FOR INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses May Freely Testify Against Corporations.

Washington, March 7.—(By Associated Press)—President Roosevelt today sent a message to congress announcing his signature to the joint resolution recently passed instructing the inter-state commerce commission to make an examination into the subject of railroad discrimination and monopolies in coal and oil. He says frankly he has signed it with hesitation, because it may achieve little or nothing. He indicates too, that action to be taken will result in giving immunity from criminal prosecution to all persons who are called and sworn as witnesses. The President suggests an appropriation of fifty thousaad dollars for the expenses of the investigation.

OPPOSE AN INCREASE.

Illinois Coal Operators Meet in Chicago.

Chicago, March 7.—(By Associated Press.)—Two hundred members of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association met here today in secret session to consider the demands of the miners for increased pay. All the speeches made were in favor of refusing the demands of the miners.

LUPP FOUND GUILTY.

He was Bound Over to Grand Jury Wednesday.

John Lupp, a Roumanian, was bound over to the grand jury and bail was fixed at $1,000 by Mayor Frantz, Wednesday. Lupp was given a hearing, with George Hertle as interpreter.

The testimony brought out the story that Lupp assaulted Mrs. Krause, while she was in the rear yard of a boarding house in Richville avenue. Mrs. Krause's cries brought help to her side. When boarders at the house found that Lupp had mistreated Mrs. Krause, they made an assault on Lupp, who still had a blackened eye Wednesday at the hearing. The charge against Lupp was assault and battery with criminal intent.

NEARBY TOWNS.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, March 7.—Joseph Shank, of this place, a veteran of the civil war, had his leg amputated below the knee Thursday afternoon. He has been an invalid for a number of years. Dr. Snively, of this place, and Dr. Penberthy, of Mt. Eaton, performed the operation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McFarren and son Earl, of Justus, visited Saturday and Sunday at C. E. McFarren's residence.

The property of the late Jefferson Henning was appraised Saturday. A public sale will be held March 14.

Charles Wolf on Saturday moved his family to his home lately purchased.

Mrs. John Heibner is seriously ill at this writing.

Mrs. Jane Beals, an aged lady of this place, fell last week and broke her arm above the wrist.

NEWMAN.

Newman, March 7. — Attorney Thomas L. Davis and Prof. C. H. Roderick, of Massillon, attended the cantata "Prince of Judah" rehearsal last Sunday and rendered valuable services. This exercise will be given in our local church Saturday evening, March 10, and from what we can learn a rare treat is in store for all who may attend. An admission fee of 10 and 15 cents will be charged, the proceeds to go toward paying the church insurance, now due. Everybody come, you are welcome.

The trustees of Lawrence township held their annual settlement in the town hall at Canal Fulton last Monday. The records show that the road fund has been overdrawn and yet our roads fail to give evidence of any special improvements during the past year.

William G. Hipp, the genial manager of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, is spending ten or fifteen days on the road hustling up the trade in the interest of his company, and as a result considerable brick is being shipped for this season of the year. In his absence the management of the works is being carefully attended to by Foreman I. H. Clark.

The young people of Newman will give a masquerade social at Miller's hall on Wednesday evening, March 14. All are respectfully invited to attend.

Work at our coal mines continues to be less than half time. Everybody is hoping that the conference call for the 19th at Indianapolis will be successful in adjusting all differences and that the white winged dove of peace will again soar over the mining fields of this great nation, thanks to the noble efforts of its chief executive, the greatest President of them all, Theodore Roosevelt.

The old Hardgrove homestead, consisting of eighty-four acres, was sold last Saturday to Ollie Farmer for $54 60 per acre. Richard Hardgrove, one of the first settlers of Lawrence township, purchased this farm from the government and his son, George, now deceased, retained it in the Hardgrove title to the present time. Mr. Farmer will take possession on April 1.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, March 8.—The mines in this district are working fairly well.

The box social held at the F. of A. hall February 5 was well attended.

William Jones, of this place, slipped while going down his cellar steps and fell to the bottom, breaking his right arm at the elbow.

J. C. Graybill, of this place, visited Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wertz, of Dalton, Saturday.

The ladies' chorus sang at the memorial services of the late Mrs. John Reese, held at the Stanwood church.

Frank Master, of Alliance, visited friends and relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ridley, of Newcastle, Pa, visited relatives in this place this week.

ELTON.

Elton, March 8.—John Baskey's horses ran away last Friday, wrecking the wagon and badly frightening the boys.

A. A. McFarren and family, of Justus, were at the home of E. S. McFarren last Sunday.

Charlie Wolt moved his family and household goods to his newly purchased farm, south of town, on Monday.

Surveyors are still at work on the railroad grounds.

John Wertz expects to move to Canal Fulton next week.

ENGINEER OBEYED SIGNAL.

Darlington, Pa., March 7.—Seeing no arrangements had been made to stop the special train which they expected to take for the Masonic banquet at Lisbon, O., last night, a dozen Masons brought the train to a halt with a huge bonfire. Masons from New Galilee, Enon and other towns had gathered at the station to board the special train which left Pittsburg at 6 o'clock.

The Masons had about decided to abandon the outing when one of the men noticed a stack of straw near by and proposed they stop the train with fire. Armfuls of straw were piled close to the track, and when the train was heard approaching a match was touched to the pile. The flames leaped high in the air, and the enigneer, thinking the fire was on the track, slowed up. The Masons boarded a car amid cheers of bystanders.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 5, 1906.

LADIES.

Dover, Mrs. Lolo	Koontz, Miss Mary
Moore, Miss Lena	Ring Helen
Smith Miss Irene	Robinson, Miss Cora
Wagoner, Miss Grace	

MEN.

Ackerman, Harvey	Books, Reuben
Define, Nicola	Gockinger Alfred
Gracey, John	Gross, Geo.
Jones, S. C.	Kane W. M
Kime, H T	Lee, Glen
Light, David	Ordway, Martin B.
Rocks, T	Stillwell, Fred
Tylbord, Harry	Viener, V.

FOREIGN.

Olearcyk, Andreas

MISCELLANEOUS.

Supt of First Cong Sunday School.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M

Does your baking powder contain alum? Look upon the label. Use only a powder whose label shows it to be made with cream of tartar.

NOTE.—Safety lies in buying only the Royal Baking Powder, which is the best cream of tartar baking powder that can be had.

RIOTERS ON TRIAL.

One of Convicted Men Turns State's Evidence.

Springfield, O., March 7.—(By Associated Press.)—The state at noon today reported its case in the riot cases. Roscoe Ridgweay created a sensation by going on the stand and declaring under oath that he was one of the rioters. He picked out several defendants as members of the mob and declared they were with him. Ridgeway was fined two hundred dollars last week for carrying concealed weapons.

OPERATORS' MEETING.

Conference to be Held at Pittsburg Friday.

Pittsburg, March 7 —(By Associated Press)—Chairman Francis L. Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal Company, has called a meeting in this city next Friday of the operators of the Pittsburg district to decide what action they will take at the general convention at Indianapolis. This action, it is said, will practically determine the stand to be taken by the operators of the bituminous fields.

WESTWARD HO! B. & O

Rates very low. Consult our agents before before you go

Yours truly,
M. G. Carrel,
Division Passenger Agt.

Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. But we know what he will say; for doctors have used this cough medicine over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for hard colds, bad coughs, and influenza. It has done me great good, and I believe it is the best cough medicine in the world for all throat and lung troubles."—ELI C. STUART, Albany, Oregon.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. Just one.

The Bee Hive Store

March Sale of Embroideries Opened This Morning

Each of the sale lots listed below is a wonderful bargain, bought especially for this special selling. The displays have unusual prominence in the east aisle and it will be easy to make selections. The goods are just as advertised and they are such exceptional values that we urge you to come promptly to secure best choice of the patterns.

One lot of Cambric Embroideries and Insertings in 5 and 6 yd strips, values up to 20c per yd., 3 to 8 inches wide, in this sale 12½c

One lot Cambric Insertings and Embroideries, 4 to 9 inches wide, in 5 and 6 yard lengths, values up to 25c per yard, at..... 15c

A big assortment of fine Cambric and Swiss Embroideries and Insertings in full pieces at from 10c to 50c yd.

One lot Muslin Embroideries and Insertings in full pieces, regular 10 values at..... 6¼c

Two Great Dress Goods Specials in connection with this sale

One table of White Goods, fancy Piques, Corded and Striped Nainsooks and Madras — also a lot of Dotted Swisses — special bargains, at 12½c

One table of all wool Batistes, 36 inches wide, light and dark colorings, and black and cream; also a lot of pretty dark Jamestown Plaids—all 50c values for..... 39c

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In the Summer House

By Donald Allen

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It was a July day to be remembered. The sky was without a cloud, the atmosphere soft and balmy, and the bees buzzing lazily about made one sleepy. From the town, two miles away, there came now and then the notes of a steam whistle and the murmur of business, but all about the mansion of Colonel Warfield there were peace and quietness The birds sang softly, the summer breezes rustled the leaves of the maples now and then, but so gently that the young robins with wide open yellow beaks were not afraid.

A girl of twenty, who had taken a seat in the summer house on the lawn to read, had not conned half a dozen pages when she felt the influence of the day and dropped her book in her lap and wondered and thought and dozed Colonel Warfield had many things to point to with pride, but to no single thing with greater pride than to his daughter Minnie It was admitted that she had no peer in town or suburb, and a score of young men envied the man who was said to be engaged to her

Her eyes had been closed for ten minutes, though she was not actually asleep, when she opened them to start up in surprise While she had dozed a man had entered the summer house so softly that she had not caught a rustle He sat there facing her, clothed in the garb of a convict.

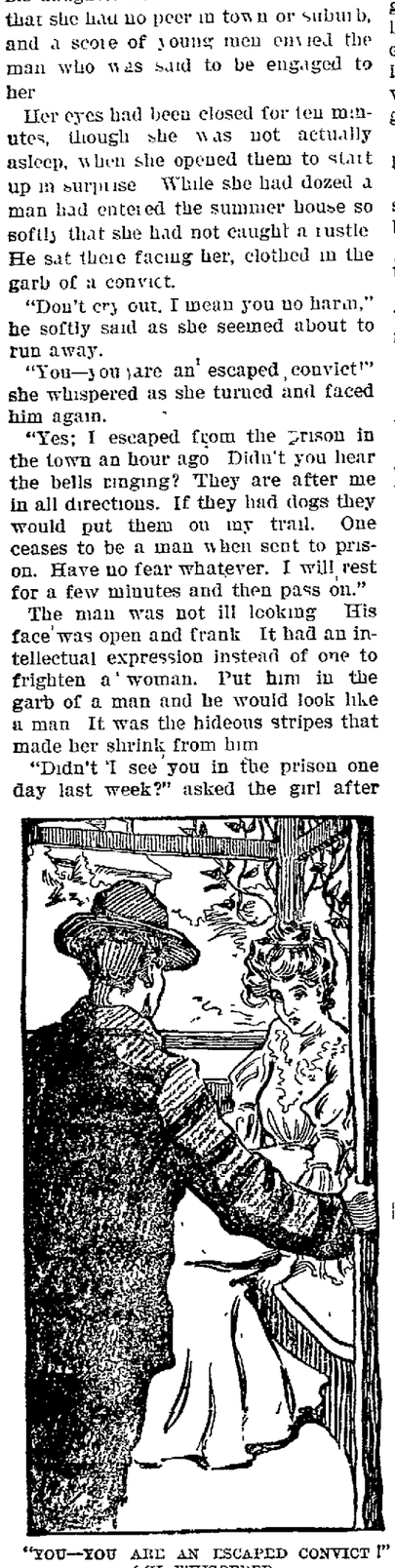
"Don't cry out. I mean you no harm," he softly said as she seemed about to run away.

"You—you are an escaped convict!" she whispered as she turned and faced him again.

"Yes; I escaped from the prison in the town an hour ago Didn't you hear the bells ringing? They are after me in all directions. If they had dogs they would put them on my trail. One ceases to be a man when sent to prison. Have no fear whatever. I will rest for a few minutes and then pass on."

The man was not ill looking His face was open and frank It had an intellectual expression instead of one to frighten a woman. Put him in the garb of a man and he would look like a man It was the hideous stripes that made her shrink from him

"Didn't I see you in the prison one day last week?" asked the girl after



"YOU—YOU ARE AN ESCAPED CONVICT!" SHE WHISPERED.

studying the man's face for a minute. "I was there with some friends and"—

"And God bless you for the flower you gave me!" fervently interrupted the convict. "You didn't know that I had been there for three years, immured from the world and doubting that there was a God, and that that was the first flower I had seen in all that time. It brought me back to God and manhood for the first time in all the weary years, and over and over again I have asked God to bless you"

"Yes, I remember," she said. "I am glad if the flower pleased you and made you a better man If it made you better, though, why have you escaped?"

"It was the flower, miss—the flower and the warden," replied the man as he sighed and shook his head.

"The flower—the warden?" queried the girl as a blush spread over her cheek. The man who was said to have won her heart was the ruler over 600 convicts immured behind the stone walls of the prison whose great smoking chimney she could see by stepping out on the lawn.

"I hugged that flower to my heart as if it had been a little child," said the convict, and she noticed the tears in his eyes and the quaver in his voice. "I had it in my cell for four days. Then the warden heard of it and threw it out with his own hands—threw it down and cursed it and ground it to dust under his heel. I cried out for him to have pity—to spare the wilted flower—and he cursed me as well. It seemed a sacrilege to me, and I raised my hand to strike him. For that I was punished with the lash, and that man stood by and mocked and sneered at me."

"I gave you a flower because I saw you looking at it longingly. Surely it cannot be against the rules of the prison for a—a man to have a flower in his cell?"

"There is no rule against it."

"Then why—why"—

"I can't tell you, miss. I can't tell you any more about that than about other things One day last week No 448 broke a dish in the kitchen His wife had come 200 miles to visit him that day, bringing their little child, but the warden turned her away to punish her husband There was No. 253, who went to the hospital. When he knew that he had to die he asked to see his mother's photograph, which had been taken from him when he entered the prison two years before. The doctor would have given it to him, but the warden said no"

"And he ground my flower under his heel and cursed it?" mused the girl

"Aye, he ground it and he cursed me, and he punished me for wanting even the dust of it. It is strange they have not found me yet It is strange, too, that I should have come here, of all places"

"Do you wish to escape?"

"Three years ago," said the man, after a moment's reflection, "I did a silly, foolish thing to win a wager There was no thought of crime in my mind My enemies took advantage of a technical point of law, and a judge and jury sent me to the prison down there to eat my heart out for six years Escape? Escape? I had no thought of getting off for good I would make a break for a few miles, kill at least one of my pursuers and then go to the gallows and have it all over with. If you wouldn't be afraid of me—if you would give me another flower"—

"Wait here," she said as she disappeared.

In ten minutes she returned with a suit of her father's clothes, a roll of bills and a freshly picked rose

"Goodby," she said as she laid the things down before him.

The man rose up, looked from the things to her and back, and his eyes filled with tears.

"You—you didn't commit a crime?"

"Not wittingly, as God is my judge."

"And the warden ground my flower to dust under his heel and cursed it?"

"I wish I hadn't told you that. I—I didn't have the least suspicion when I told you that"—

"And he refused to let a dying man see his mother's photograph?"

The convict stood with bowed head and made no answer.

"I will shake hands with you," said the girl as she extended hers.

The convict hesitated for a few seconds and then reached out his own, and he had his hands to his face and was sobbing like a child when the girl tiptoed softly away. An hour later she went back to the summer house and her book. She had not resumed her reading, but was sitting with her chin on her hand, thinking, when a footstep aroused her and the warden stood in the door bowing and smiling.

"I came this way looking for an escaped convict," he explained, "and I just wanted to say that you need have no fear of him. As he has not been seen in this direction he must have taken another road."

"Perhaps he is seeking the faded flower you cursed and crushed under your heel!"

"You—you mean—mean"— stammered the man.

"I mean that I came out here to be alone! If you wish to see father he is not at home!"

Not a Wholesome Place.

When Mr. and Mrs Grant removed from the city of New York and purchased a home in a Maine village one of their first visits was to the cemetery. "We want to select a burial lot," Mr. Grant remarked, "and life is uncertain, so we had better attend to it during this dry spell while the walking is good."

It occurred to Mrs. Grant that this was hardly a sufficient reason for so prompt a decision, but she made no objection to the plan, and their first walk was to the cemetery.

"There seems to be a good deal of room on the high land," remarked Mrs. Grant. "We can easily find a good lot there."

"It's too high," objected Mr. Grant. "That's too much of a hill to climb. Let's look down toward the lake."

The lots toward the lake pleased Mrs Grant even better than the hill. "There, Frederick," she said, "let's decide upon one of these."

Mr Grant looked at his wife in surprise. "Why, Mildred," he replied, "I did think you had better judgment! I shouldn't think of being buried in this low, marshy place. It's the unhealthiest spot in the whole cemetery."

Japanese Moralizing.

An English teacher in a Japanese school discovered, by giving out subjects for composition, that the pupils had been trained to find a moral in everything, animate and inanimate. Mr Hearn in his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" gives a few specimens of the moral ideas evoked from the native students by subjects for English composition. One boy thus wrote on "Mosquitoes:"

"On summer nights we hear the sound of faint voices, and little things come and sting our bodies very violently. We call them ka—in English 'mosquitoes' I think the sting is useful for us, because if we begin to sleep the ka shall come and sting us, uttering a small voice. Then we shall be bringed back to study by the sting."

To another pupil was assigned the botan (Japanese peony) for a composition and he wrote:

"The botan is large and beautiful to see, but it has a disagreeable smell. This should make us remember what is only outwardly beautiful in human society should not attract us. To be attracted by beauty only may lead us into fearful and fatal misfortune."

TABLE LINEN.

Fastidious Appointments That Wait on Appetite.

To a novice the designs of table linen seem of paramount importance, but the old hand recognizes by the "feel" of the damask the wearing and lasting qualities, and the pattern takes a second place, says a Good Housekeeping writer in discussing fine linen for the table, as follows. The housekeeper who must purchase economically, especially in consideration of a large family, will buy unbleached linen of good quality rather than that which is fine and white. While this at first is not pretty, it improves with age and washing and will long outwear the other. Red or checkerboard patterns are used simply because they do not show dirt, but the ever ready and clean white enamel cloth is far better for housekeeping than the red tablecloth, because it is easily wiped off after each service.

Lace Pieces.

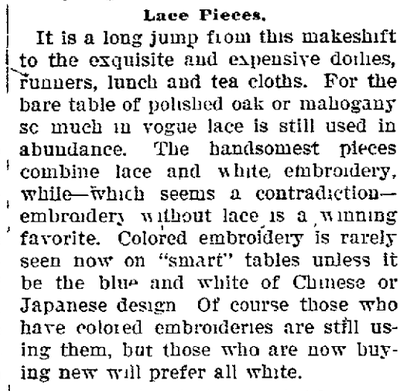
It is a long jump from this makeshift to the exquisite and expensive doilies, runners, lunch and tea cloths. For the bare table of polished oak or mahogany so much in vogue lace is still used in abundance. The handsomest pieces combine lace and white embroidery, while—which seems a contradiction—embroidery without lace is a winning favorite. Colored embroidery is rarely seen now on "smart" tables unless it be the blue and white of Chinese or Japanese design Of course those who have colored embroideries are still using them, but those who are now buying new will prefer all white.

For the Moderate Purse.

For the moderate purse there are choice sets of Madeira work. These are round with scalloped edges buttonholed in white with stiletto work in various designs. They are for round or oval tables, but there are some new oblong doilies for square tables that are made of antique handmade lace. This is a cluny lace or buttonholed These are more sensible, as they are long enough to include all the knives, forks, spoons and glasses that go to make up the "company cover" The newest centerpieces of the inexpensive kind are of antique handmade lace. This is a revival of an old fashion of which we all grew weary a dozen years ago. Nevertheless they are far newer and better style now than the renaissance or battenberg work.

For the Chiffonier Drawer.

When your husband wishes to put on his evening clothes, does he usually find the bosom of his best shirt crumpled? If he does the trouble can frequently be traced to the drawer of his chiffonier, and the fault may be easily remedied. Take four pieces of wide elastic webbing, long enough to extend from the bottom of the drawer vertically up the sides, then horizontally across about one inch below the top line. Secure each piece of webbing with four thumb tacks and join them in the center with two buckles. The shirts will then be saved.—Cor. Good Housekeeping.



STRAPS FOR A DRAWER.

Bend a Little.

Where is the housekeeper who has not repeatedly lost her temper and burned her fingers as a result of having the spoon with which she was stirring some boiling liquid become lost in the bottom of the cooking vessel if left leaning against the side for a moment? A Ladies' World correspondent says this was her experience often until she took a hammer and, holding the end of the spoon handle over the edge of an iron, bent the end back about half an inch. This catches on the edge of the dish, and, presto, no more lost spoons.

A Little Time Table.

A little time table for broiling: Chickens, 20 minutes, chops, 8 minutes; steak, 4 to 8 minutes; fish, 5 to 15 minutes

For frying: Bacon, 3 to 5 minutes; breaded chops, 4 to 6 minutes; croquettes, 1 minute; doughnuts, 3 to 5 minutes; fritters, 3 to 5 minutes; muffins, 3 to 5 minutes

Potato Fluff.

Boil until tender a dozen medium sized potatoes When done remove the skins and rub through a colander. Add two gills of hot milk or cream and two teaspoonfuls of salt Beat until soft and then stir in carefully the well beaten whites of three eggs Heap in a baking dish and bake in the oven. Serve at once.

Fashion's Echoes.

Some hats are entirely made of plumes on a wire foundation They do not stand the brunt of wind and weather too well, but they look remarkably nice in grebe and in coque when the latter serves for a ruche round the crown.

Finely cut jet combined with diamonds is seen in some of the new dog collars and necklaces.

In "all white" cashmere costumes not only the velvet accessories should be in that color, but also the hat and parasol, with the exception of the lace, which to be in a modish contrast should be of yellowish butter tint or the darker twine color.

Lingerie is now made on the fashionable princess lines.

Black chiffon blouses are worn with black velvet street costumes.

Two piece embroidered white linen suits will find favor again.

Voile will continue to be a popular material for good service.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

England, In 1816, Was the First of the Nations to Adopt It.

The first nation to adopt the gold standard was England. She adopted the gold standard nominally in 1816, but practically not until three years later, for in 1816 England was on the paper basis. Germany, which adopted the single silver standard in 1857, took steps toward the establishment of the gold standard in 1871, but it was not until July, 1873, that she demonetized silver, undertook to melt down her silver coin, sell it for gold and establish the single gold standard. The Scandinavian nations adopted the single gold standard at the same time. In September, 1873, France restricted the free coinage of silver and three years later entirely suspended such coinage, but has never undertaken to discard the silver coin she has in use or to treat it otherwise than as on an equality with gold. The action of France in restricting and then suspending the coinage of silver on private account was followed by the other nations of the Latin union—Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Greece—and Spain suspended the coinage of silver in 1878. Holland, which had established the single silver standard in place of the bimetallic standard in 1847, suspended the coinage of silver in 1872 and opened her mints to the coinage of gold on private account in 1877.—Watson's Magazine.

Nose Drinking In Norway.

The Norwegian papers tell of a speedy and efficacious method of becoming intoxicated prevailing in the slums of Christiania. The Orebladet describes how it is done The drunkard fills the palm of his hand with "aquevit" (strong corn brandy) and sniffs it through his nose. A few applications do the work, while the same quantity of liquor taken into the stomach would hardly be felt. "Nose drinking" has become a real vice with some individuals. The effect of it is terrible, because the whole nervous system is paralyzed in a moment, and the drunkard remains almost unconscious for several minutes. Afterward a sleepy fatigue is felt, as after smoking opium

A Sad Feature.

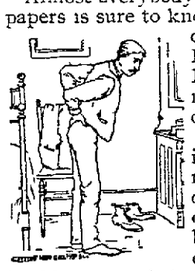
Jack—Engagement is off, eh? Has she sent him back the ring? Tom—No; that's what's bothering him. He owes money on that ring.—New York Press.

Wouldn't Miss It.

Maid—Are you at home to Mrs. Toney, mum? She's at the door. Mistress—I am if she has a new hat on—not otherwise.—Exchange.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.



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It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

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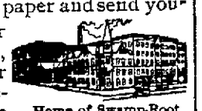

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Best Oven, Hot Plates and Gas Stoves $1 00 and up.

Best Washing Machines. $3 00 to $5.50.

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Best Fine Plush Robes, $2 50 up.

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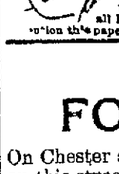

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A VARIATION

... By ...
ROBERT JERMAIN COLE

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"Men are such monotonous creatures. They march together like that always." The girl waved her hand lightly toward a file of militia that paraded down Fifth avenue. Her companion did not answer immediately.

"You must reduce your complaint to specific charges, Miss Breen," said the young lawyer at length. "What, for example, renders man so tiresome to you?"

"I'm sure I don't know what makes him so. I only know that he is," returned the girl. "He—I mean they—all wear forever the same kind of clothes, walk with the same stride, stick to the same amusements"—

"Are true to the same friends," finished her listener for her, "and, worst of all, persist in expressing admiration for the same girl in the same words. You must find it monotonous."

"Don't be personal, Mr. Roscommon," protested his companion, with a blush.

"I am discussing fact, and that is always personal," replied the man. "It is true, isn't it?" Roscommon had a quiet habit of persistence. He did not talk much, but what he did say was apt to start his companion into a frantic garrulity of self defense.

"What do you mean?" asked the girl. "You certainly would not accuse me of bragging about the number of my admirers. I was only speaking in a general way."

Roscommon was silent, and the girl went on:

"I refuse to testify against myself, but you must give me credit for knowing a few other women. Besides, I have read the novels written by creatures of your own sex. They ought to say a good word for the ingenuity of man, yet their heroes all make love in precisely the same way."

They turned as they walked into Fifty-seventh street, where Miss Breen had lived with her aunt since her father's death. She had always gone with a rather gay set, but a few months after she came out her father had lost most of his money. For the last three years that he lived he insisted on her accepting many invitations, although they were able to do little entertaining.

"AND YOU HAVEN'T ONCE SAID 'I LOVE YOU,'" SHE EXCLAIMED.

Her liveliness of speech and manner, a trifle defiant, masked a hurt pride. She won followers easily among the men—too easily to suit her high spirit. They gave her flattery in plenty, which comforted her as little as gold offered to a starving woman. She was all heart and had almost no vanity. When her father died she was hungry for some one to lavish her affections upon. Yet no one had divined this. The impression had gone about that she would marry anybody for money. She hated poverty, but she hated a lie still worse.

When they entered the house she took off her hat and stood a moment beside a table.

"You may sit down," she said condescendingly to Roscommon. "I shall stand up awhile. You haven't made me tired yet."

"If you were one of these unvarying men how would you propose to a girl?" asked the young man gravely. Miss Breen promptly sat down. After she had rested and meditated for half a minute, she answered:

"It would depend on the girl. That's the very point. Instead of having a formula, such as you men hand down from father to son, I should study the nature of the woman and find words to appeal to her and to her alone. If she loved flowers, I'd spend my last dime on a rose. They say a battle was lost once for want of a horseshoe. More women's hearts are lost for want of a chocolate drop than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

"I have no philosophy that will fit the race of women," corrected the lawyer.

"I'm glad to hear you admit your ignorance!" laughed Miss Breen.

"I did not say I was ignorant. I merely said I had no theories," observed Roscommon.

"Very well, here is a fact for you. I know a man that told a girl of his ambition to be a painter. Then he asked her to marry him. Now, this girl didn't care a hairpin for art, and the only idea she had about it was that artists were always poor and shabby. She was just ready to fall in love with him, and if she had it wouldn't have mattered what he did for a living. If he only had sense enough to tell her how prettily her hair shone in the lamplight he wouldn't be a sour old bachelor now, and she"—

"It looks just as well in the daylight," remarked Roscommon, addressing the mirror behind Madge.

"I hope the subject doesn't bore you, Miss Breen," he went on, "but you have made an impossible condition. You say a man should know the girl. That is well if he can. But now suppose the one thing he knows about her is that he wants to know more. Perhaps the very mystery of her nature attracts him."

"Then let him surprise her into some revelation of herself."

They were silent for a long time after this. The short winter day was almost gone. They could yet see each other through the twilight.

"Miss Breen, did you ever hear that I was a millionaire?" The question came from Roscommon with startling suddenness. His tone was harsh and had a ring of self satisfaction in it. Madge Breen turned impulsively and then looked away, but not before he was aware of the hurt, disappointed expression in her wide open eyes.

"No, and I hate you for telling me now," she flashed.

"I did not tell you. I only asked a question." The harshness was all gone from his tone. For the first time that afternoon Roscommon's voice grew tender. He leaned toward his companion and said:

"They told me you cared only for money—that you had no heart. I knew they lied, but I wanted you to prove it to me. You have shown me the girl I have been waiting to see. You have taught me the way to woo her. I am not rich, Madge, and if I were I should never dream that money could buy you. You say that all men are alike. All but one, you mean. The man you love will be transfigured. I ask you to be my wife, dear, not because of what I can give you, but because of what I can take. A man with any other ambition would not have room to keep the treasure of your love. You can do what you will with me. The only thing I shall boast of is a boundless capacity for being loved. Do you want such a man?"

"And you haven't once said, 'I love you,'" she exclaimed with a touch of amusement in her voice. "That is a slight variation from the usual form. Do you suspect I shall do it all?"

"You would have to try me to find out, no matter what I might say," replied Roscommon.

"Well," she breathed softly and then paused. He rose and walked to her chair and waited, with his head bent toward hers.

"Please," she whispered, "if you don't love me never let me find it out."

A Discreet Servant.

A certain duke was dining in full kilt dress at a highland anniversary dinner, his piper standing behind his chair. At dessert a very handsome and valuable snuffbox belonging to one of the guests was handed round. When the time came to return it to its owner the snuffbox could not be discovered anywhere. A search was made, but with no result, the duke being especially anxious about it.

On the next anniversary he again donned the kilt—which he had not worn in the interval—for the annual dinner. As he was dressing he happened to put his hand in his sporran and there, to his astonishment, found the box which had been lost at the last year's dinner. He turned to his piper and said:

"Why, this is the snuffbox we were all looking for! Did you not see me put it away in my sporran?"

"Yes, your grace."

"Then why did you not tell me?" demanded the duke.

"Because I thought your grace required the little matter kept quiet," responded the piper, with a knowing wink.

Unconsciously Funny Ads.

"Humor," says Mr. Crothers, "is the frank enjoyment of the imperfect." Yes, but not of imperfect fun. And I find the advertiser most deliciously amusing when he least aspires to be. I frankly enjoy his laughterless and unconscious imperfections. "Miss Ellen Terry will positively appear in three pieces," writes he, or "Try our patent lamp chimney and save half your light," or even, "Our fish cannot be approached." A correspondence school of advertising declares in its enthusiastic prospectus, "You will never see the ad. writer play the wall flower in society." And, good lack, why should he? I will pledge my all to find admirers for any author of unwittingly humorous advertisements. Indeed I dare say Mr. Crothers himself would be proud to fellowship with such a one and "frankly enjoy his imperfections," though methinks he would perhaps reserve the right to order his own affairs without assistance from so devious and humorless an intellect.—Atlantic.

Nutmeg Tree and Fruit.

"The nutmeg tree begins to bear at the age of ten years," said a gardener. "It keeps on bearing until it is ninety. The fruit resembles an apricot, and when the fruit is ripe it bursts open, showing at its heart the black nutmeg inclosed in a network of scarlet.

"The nutmeg, after plucking, must be dried. It is dried over a slow fire, and the process is tedious. It often occupies two months.

"Before shipping the nutmegs are always steeped in sea water, and lime. This is to protect them from insects. They have nothing but insects to fear. In an insect proof condition they keep—well, they keep practically forever."—New Haven Register.

SPEAKS FOR KAISER

German Ambassador Maintains Americans Are Misled Concerning Morocco.

FALSE REPORTS CIRCULATED

Von Sternburg Defines Attitude of His Country in Dispute With France—Says All They Want Is Equal Opportunity For All.

Washington, March 6.—Criticism of Germany's course at Algeciras and charges that the German emperor is seeking there an excuse for trouble with France rather than an agreement about Morocco, which have been current in Washington for some time, have received an emphatic reply from Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador.

"The time has come for plain speech," the ambassador said, "enough has poured into America from European sources about Germany's intentions."

AMBASSADOR VON STERNBURG.

The ambassador proceeded to deny in the most emphatic terms the charge that Germany wanted war. "It was for the specific object of reaching a peaceable arrangement that my government urged the conference at Algeciras," he said. The ambassador declared that Germany was contending for a very important principle at Algeciras. "Important as is the German trade with Morocco" he said, "the commercial side of the question is of secondary consideration. Germany's policy is to preserve the status quo in all countries whose rights rest on the laws of nations. It is this policy alone which has enabled Emperor William to maintain peace in Germany since the time he became the leader of Germany, 19 years ago, and to keep her out of the wars in which the great powers have since been engaged."

Stand for the Open Door.

The ambassador said that in the light "of malicious reports from European sources," he felt it is his duty to give the facts about Germany's contentions at Algeciras on the main point at issue, that of the policing of Morocco. "That Germany stands for the open door in Morocco is clearly shown," he continued, "by the proposals she has made regarding the international police system, and the international bank. Germany believes that if the control of the bank is placed in the hands of France the equality of economic rights will be forfeited and the open door will soon be closed. Africa shows enough examples of the assurances given by civilized nations which have gradually vanished, leaving in their place a European protectorate.

Powers on the Defensive.

"The position of Germany and the other signatory powers is on the defensive. Germany has already recognized that France has a preferential position in her frontier regions in spite of the specific provision of the treaty of Madrid stipulating that all the powers shall have equal rights in Morocco. This concession by Germany was only made because of her earnest desire to do everything consistent with the national honor to bring about a peaceful arrangement of the question and is another evidence of Germany's desire for an agreement. Should Germany now recede further she would appear in the eyes of the world as weak, but what is of paramount importance—she would be buying peace at the cost of a great international principle, which the future would prove to be poor economy."

Pittsburger Kills Himself in West.

Kansas City, March 6.—Frank B. Barr of Pittsburg, Pa., a real estate agent, shot and killed himself while despondent over ill health. Barr, with his wife, was returning home from California. He was visiting friends in Kansas City.

Raisuli Fights Losing Battle.

Tangier, Morocco, March 6.—Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit, after attacking and burning a Ramna village, was repulsed by the inahbitants, who at latest accounts were awaiting a further attack.

Eight Years Given Spanish Editor.

Barcelona, Spain, March 6.—The editor of El Diavlo, a local daily paper, has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment for printing an insulting dispatch concerning King Alfonso.

FAVORABLE TO FRANCE

Russia Proposes Solution of Vexing Moroccan Problem.

Algeciras, Spain, March 6.—The sitting of the conference on Moroccan reforms was marked by an unexpected and important move on the part of the Russian de egates, who laid before the conference an exposition of the police question. The document, which minutely goes over the existing situation in Morocco and analyzes the position of the various powers, concludes with an argument for the proposition that France and Spain are the the most fit to be entrusted with the task of controlling the police force which is about to be created. The British Spanish and Portuguese delegates expressed their concurrence in the Russian views. Italy, however, though inclined to favor the scheme, reserved final approval. Count von Tattenbach, the junior German delegate, Henry White, the chief of the American delegation and the delegates of the several neutral powers, did not express their views.

Discussion of definite police proposals was postponed until Thursday while the bank project will be argued tomorrow. The French and British delegates to the conference regard the day's expression from the Mediterranean powers as likely to exert great influence on the final vote of the neutrals relative to the policing of Morocco.

WILL NOT SUBMIT

INSURANCE COMPANY PREPARES TO OPPOSE ARMSTRONG RECOMMENDATIONS.

New York, March 6.—The trustees of the New York Life Insurance company have authorized the president to employ counsel, if he shall see fit, to oppose passage in the legislature of certain recommendations of the legislative investigating committee. The trustees did not state specifically which recommendations were objectionable, and declared that they believed some provisions of the insurance committee to be salutary.

Counsel for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance company have obtained leave to challenge members of the March grand jury, which is now being empanelled. This is said to be the first time in the history of New York county that such a proceeding has been permitted. The affairs of the Mutual Reserve were investigated by the February grand jury and it is expected that the new jury will continue this investigation. The charges made against insurance company, which were laid before the jury by the district attorney, include that of using the company's funds to satisfy judgments obtained against some of the officers as individuals. Former Assistant District Attorney Rand, representing the company, asked permission to challenge the jurors, basing his request on the contention that many persons have read the report of the Armstrong insurance investigating committee. The Mutual Reserve was touched upon in the Armstrong report and Mr. Rand argued that opinions regarding the case to be heard by the jury may already have been formed by some of those who have read the report.

TO CHANGE HER FAITH

Like a Cloak, Princess Ena Will Doff One and Don Another.

Paris, March 6.—Princess Ena of Battenberg, the future wife of King Alfonso of Spain, will be received into the Roman Catholic church tomorrow at San Sebastian, Spain. The Rt. Rev. Robert Brindle, Roman Catholic bishop of Nottingham, England, provost of the Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster, and a retired chaplain of the British army, will officiate.

King Edward will accompany Princess Ena from Biarritz to San Sebastian, but it has not been determined whether he will attend the ceremony of abjuration, which will take place in the English church at San Sebastian.

FIFTY FISHERS DROWNED

Sixteen Boats Missing After Storm on Norway Coast.

Trondhjem, Norway, March 6.—Besides 11 fishing boats already reported missing as a result of the recent storm, five others are unaccounted for. The total loss of life is estimated at 50.

Cronstadt, Russia, March 6.—A block of ice from the gulf of Finland with about 150 fishermen on it has been driven ashore. The ice-breaker Yermak has gone to the rescue of the remainder of the fishermen.

Lake Completes Destruction.

Rome, March 6.—The partial destruction of the village of Tavernola, which stood on high cliffs bordering Lake Iseo, in the province of Brescia, by the fall of the cliffs into the lake, was made complete by what had remained of the village being swallowed by the lake. The 1,000 inhabitants, who had taken refuge at a distance from the lake, are destitute and in terror.

Sixteen Italians Perish at Dance.

Florence, March 6.—At the village of Fucecchio, 23 miles west of Florence, a house where a dance was in progress took fire. The floor gave way and 16 persons perished.

Thousands at Hogg Funeral.

Austin, Tex., March 6.—The funeral of former Gov. Hogg was largely attended, thousands coming from all parts of Texas.

CURES FOR ALL ILLS

Fourteen Bills to Regulate Life Insurance Presented in Ohio Legislature.

PUBLICITY CHIEF INGREDIENT

Representative Stewart of Clark County Introduces Measures, Which Conform Closely to Those Recommended by Armstrong Committee.

Columbus, O., March 6.—Fourteen bills regulating insurance companies doing business in Ohio were introduced in the house last evening by Representative Stewart of Clark county. The bills cover the most important recommendations of the Armstrong committee and are drawn in close conformity to the bills recommended by that committee to the New York legislature. Mr. Stewart made the following statement regarding the measures:

"Perhaps the one bill of all others produced, most in line with the demands of the public in reference to the regulation of corporations generally, is that designed to assure an enlarged publicity in the management of life insurance companies. This will be accomplished by requiring far more definite and detailed reports from these companies than have heretofore been exacted by the Ohio statutes.

The special interests of policyholders are protected by the bills fixing a limitation upon the expenses of management of life insurance companies, the regulation of the compensation of officers and other employes, the requirement of vouchers and records for all expenditures by life insurance companies, the limitation of the expense of securing new business and the regulation of "leading charges." These matters are covered by separate bills, the details of which are in close conformity to the recommendations of the Armstrong committee.

Other Bills Necessary.

"The interests of the public and policy holders are equally concerned in the bill prohibiting deferred dividends and providing that annual distributions shall be made to holders of participating life policies.

"These questions covered by these bills are the most conspicuous ones included in the report of the New York investigating committee. There are other details necessary to complete a proper code of insurance law of the state of Ohio to which attention is now being given, and other bills will be necessary to supplement and make effective the legislation begun by the bills now offered.

"The Ohio Life Policyholders' association, representing the largest number of policyholders in any organization, has been active securing data and assisting in this work. The bills presented today have the hearty approval and endorsement of that association."

Senator Lamb, Independent, has introduced a bill making it unlawful for senators or representatives from Ohio, and all state, county and city officials, to accept passes or franking privileges, also unlawful for any company to extend such privilege.

New Measures Introduced.

Senate bills introduced: Christ, to provide for new state library building and to appoint commission of five; Atwell, providing superintendent of schools shall be elected for four years and shall appoint and assign teachers.

Representative Hill introduced resolution to have Ohio apply to congress for a convention to amend the constitution so that United States senators may be elected by the people.

Bills introduced in house. Roberts, Cuyahoga, to prohibit free lunches in saloons; Metzger, Cuyahoga, providing for submitting street railway franchise ordinances to vote of people; Mamberg, Cuyahoga, to establish industrial school for adult blind and an appropriation of $100,000; Hollies, of Stark, increasing boards of public service to five and boards of public safety to four, and abolishing present bi-partisan feature.

Gov. Pattison has signed the appropriation bill carrying $800,000. The bill provides for the salaries of the state officials and enough to carry along the state institutions until the general appropriation bill is passed.

TENNY NOT EXAMINED

Little Fighter's Death Said to Have Resulted From Fake.

San Francisco, March 6.—Harry Tenny's tragic death, after his battle with Frankie Neil, was the result of a bold fake. The young pugilist was not in many condition to fight. He was not examined by a physician. The mysterious Dr Day is only a myth.

These facts were exposed by Neil and his seconds, John Frayne both of whom declared they saw no physician prior to the fight, and that Neil was not examined in accordance with the law.

Criminal prosecutions may result. The police are holding the alleged certificate of "Dr. Day" as evidence.

Texas Panhandle Burned Over.

Austin, Tex., March 6.—Disastrous prairie fires have swept the western part of the panhandle, causing a loss of $1,000,000. The fire did the most damage in Lamb and Hockley counties, destroying hundrers of cattle.

EQUINE EVOLUTION.

Wyoming Discovery May Prove Horse Originated In America.

At last the chain of equine evolution is complete, says the New York Herald. After years of search and just when all hope of success had been abandoned the American Museum of Natural History, New York, has been rewarded by the discovery of remains of the "mountain horse," or orohippus. This discovery fills in the last gap in the record which science has long endeavored to make perfect.

The museum began its explorations in 1901 under the direction of Professor Henry F. Osborn, curator of the department of vertebrate paleontology, with a trip to the Big Horn basin of northern Wyoming. The locality around Fort Bridger, Wyo., was carefully searched for fossils, but particularly for the "mountain horse," fragments of which had been found and named by Professor Marsh in 1872, but in spite of the most indefatigable efforts the orohippus eluded the searchers. It had begun to look as though the attempt to locate its skeleton would have to be given up as hopeless, when on the very last day of the final expedition of 1905, just when the party was about to return, the long looked for remains were unearthed. These consisted of the skull, backbone, limbs and other parts of the skeleton in the very state wanted.

It will be some time before the museum has ready its exhibit showing every stage of horse evolution, beginning when the ancestors of the horse of today was about the size of an Irish terrier. The museum has already classified the fossils of the horse previously found in various localities in the western part of the United States and will thus be able now to place before the public a complete ocular record of equine evolution from the early days of the eocene period, estimated at 3,000,000 years ago, down to the present time.

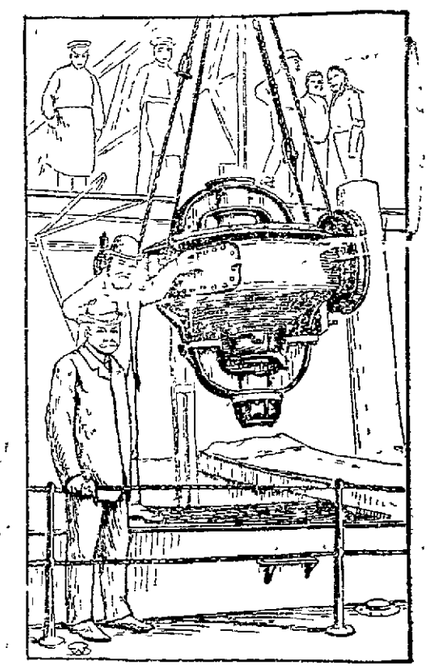
The museum's latest discovery is of the greatest importance not only because it will make these records more complete, but also because it may lead to the verification of the theory that the horse originated in this country.

THE GYROSCOPE.

Ingenious Scheme to Lessen Vibration In Steamships.

The toy called a top has furnished amusement to millions of boys, but it is not often that such a device is put to any practical use. An inventive German, Otto Schlick, of the Germanic Lloyd Shipping company has recently discovered a new use for it. He has found that large tops may be kept spinning on board ships in such a way as to lessen the vibration caused by the operation of the engines and propelling machinery, as well as the rolling caused by the ocean's waves.

In order to prove the practical value of his invention Schlick has installed a



THE GYROSCOPE ABOUT TO BE LOWERED INTO A VESSEL'S HOLD.

gyroscope, as his big top is scientifically called, in an old torpedo boat. The cast iron flywheel has a diameter of about a meter and weighs 700 kilograms. It is mounted well forward of the boilers. At its lower end the shaft of the flywheel runs in ball bearings, thoroughly lubricated by means of an oil pump. The flywheel itself is driven by a steam turbine having a speed of 1,600 revolutions per minute. How great is the energy stored up in the rotating wheel may be gathered from the fact that after the steam of the turbine had been cut off during one experiment the wheel persisted in spinning for some three hours before it finally came to rest.—Scientific American.

Queer Agriculture In Italy

There are in the suburbs of Rome, says Cosmos, two farms where antique medals are made in large quantities. This would seem to be a singular agricultural product, yet nothing is more exact. The people who devote themselves to this odd industry cause to be swallowed by turkeys coins or medals roughly struck with the effigy of Tiberius or Caligula. After remaining for some time in the bodies of the fowls the little disks of metal become coated with a remarkable "patina." The mechanical action of the stones contained in the gizzard is added to the purely chemical action of the gastric juice partially effacing the figures and toning down the hardness of the features.

Traveling Bathtub.

A clever purveyor of such necessaries has contrived a bathtub made of india rubber that is fitted into a frame of lightweight metal. Nothing could be more admirable than this arrangement, and particularly is it the case since the frame folds with the bathtub into a remarkably small compass.—London Mail.

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WANT NO AMENDMENTS

People Desire Hepburn Bill as It Stands.

PUBLIC OPINION IS GROWING

Senators Who Talk In Italics—Lodge and Crane Chummy—The Eternal Delaware Vacancy—Eastern Man Wants to Move Iowa.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, March 7.—[Special.]—Opponents of the Hepburn rate bill in its present form have said that the debate upon the measure would show its weak points and possibly lead to modifications. It may as well be understood at the outset that such modifications will not be made unless they are satisfactory to the president. That the discussion of the bill in the senate will change public sentiment is very much to be doubted. Congress felt public sentiment a year ago, and the house passed the Esch-Townsend bill, while the senate ordered a thorough investigation by the interstate commerce committee. It was thought that the facts presented in those hearings would change public sentiment, but it had no appreciable effect—in fact, the senators and representatives upon their return to the capital were more convinced than ever that some legislation must pass. The result is the Hepburn bill, and it seems now that no amount of argument will change the result or convince the people that a modification of that measure is desirable for them.

Use Italics in Speeches.

Senators Spooner and Dick use a considerable amount of italics in their speeches. Senator Spooner does not prepare his speeches by writing them out in advance, but when he goes over them for little corrections he rather liberally underscores such words and sentences as he wants emphatic. Sometimes several lines are printed in italics. Senator Dick's speech on the statehood bill was liberally supplied with italics, and even capitals were used to impress his readers. Italics in the Congressional Record are somewhat rare, although the names of ships are always so indicated.

Wilson Advises Aldrich.

Former Senator John L. Wilson of Washington, a newspaper proprietor now and independent of all politicians, talked to Senator Aldrich during a recent visit to the capitol as he never would have talked while a senator and somewhat subject to the leaders for favors, as all new senators are.

"You are all stampeded," said Wilson to Aldrich. "You are out in a 640 acre lot running wild. You need to be rounded up and corralled."

His words had reference to the divisions among Republicans on various pending measures.

The Delaware Situation.

As the time approaches when there will be two vacancies instead of one in the senate from Delaware unless the Republican factions in that state get together or the Republicans win there is interest manifested in efforts that some Republicans are making to adjust differences. When the last compromise was made Allee of the Addicks faction and Ball of the opposition were chosen senators. Ball served two years, and no one was elected to succeed him. Allee was elected for four years, and the legislature that is chosen this year will have an opportunity to elect a successor to Allee and fill the vacancy. Allee is considered the head of the Addicks faction in a way, although he has declared against Addicks. Allee has made overtures to the other faction, stating that Addicks is no longer a figure in the situation, suggesting that the two Republican organizations get together. The outcome of this suggestion is being watched with some interest, as the political complexion of two senators may depend upon it.

Calls Him Murray.

Senator Crane and Senator Lodge are more intimate than any two senators from Massachusetts have been in a score of years. There was friendship, but not much intimacy, between Senator Hoar and Senator Dawes. Senator Lodge was always too progressive to be intimate with Senator Hoar, but Lodge and Crane were close friends before the latter was elected. They are political associates also. Not long ago Lodge rather surprised the senate by calling across several seats to his colleague:

"Oh, Murray," he said loud enough to be heard across the chamber, and Crane who is best known as W. Murray Crane, promptly turned around and joined Lodge.

"I wonder what Lodge would do if Crane should call him 'Cabot' in the same way?" remarked a man who observed the incident.

Mixed on Geography.

An eastern and western man were having a lively talk on rates the other day, and finally the westerner drifted into talk about Chicago common point rates, Mississippi river rates, Missouri river rates and gulf traffic.

"Hold on there," said the man from the east, "you are talking about Iowa being west of the Mississippi."

"Well, when did they move it?" asked the man from the west.

"Move what?"

"Why, Iowa on the Mississippi?"

Then they hunted up a map, and the man from the east said, "I suppose you think it strange that I should be mixed up on my geography?"

"Not after I heard you discuss this question," was the sarcastic reply.

OVER THE PRECIPICE.

A Tragic Adventure In a Blizzard In the Antarctic.

Here is an adventure in the antarctic regions taken from Captain Robert F. Scott's "The Voyage of the Discovery." Nine men are returning from a sledge expedition in a blinding snowstorm: "An unusually violent squall prevented us from seeing even one another. I immediately ordered a chain to be formed at right angles and extending across our track, each man keeping in touch with the rest, with the idea of intercepting Hare, who was missing, when he came on. We shouted and blew whistles, and while this was going on Evans stepped back on to a patch of bare, smooth ice and shot out of sight immediately. Thinking the slope to be one of the short ones so common in the folds of the hills, Barne sat down and deliberately started to slide in Evans' track. In a moment or two the slope grew steeper, and soon he was going at a pace which left him no power to control his movements. He whipped out his clasp knife and dug it into the ice, but the blade snapped off short and failed to check his wild career. In a flash the ice changed to snow, which grew softer until, in a smother of flying particles, his rapid flight was arrested and he stood up to find Evans within a few feet of him."

A third man joined them in similar fashion: "Realizing the impossibility of ascending again by the way they had come, they started to descend, but within four paces of the place at which they had been brought to rest they found that the slope ended suddenly in a steep precipice, beyond which they could see nothing but the clouds of whirling snow. Even as they recoiled from this new danger and dimly realized the merciful patch of soft snow which had saved them from it, a yelping dog flew past them, clawing madly at the icy slope, and disappeared forever into the gloom beyond." The six others eventually moved on until they, too, found themselves on an awkward slope: "Their leader suddenly saw the precipice beneath his feet and far below, through the wreathing snow, the sea.

"Another step would have taken him over the edge. He sprang back with a cry of warning, and those behind him, hearing it, dug their heels instinctively into the surface, and, with one exception, all succeeded in stopping. What followed was over in an instant. Before his horror stricken companions had time to think poor Vince, unable to check himself with his soft fur boots, had shot from among them, flashed past the leader and disappeared." Vince was never seen again, but Hare, the first missing man, staggered back to the ship two days after the others, remembering nothing between struggling to a patch of rock for shelter and waking thirty-six hours later covered with snow.

Physical Culture.

A rational system of physical culture should insure to every man and woman who adopts it a perfectly erect, poised figure, a straight spine, a broad, deep and capacious chest, uplifted and flexible, and harmonious development of all the muscles. He or she should be easy and graceful in every movement, possessed of marked muscular power and endurance, splendid health and a voice of notable equality and power.

So much would the rational system of physical development do for those who followed it, and any method which will not accomplish all of these things, even for its least promising students, is in so much incomplete and false. The object of physical culture methods is to render the body a more perfect instrument, more strong, more enduring, more obedient, to the commands of the will.—Outing Magazine.

Laugh and Live Long.

It has been aptly said that there is not the remotest corner of the inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by good hearty laughter. The life principle of the central man is shaken to its innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing from that conveyed at other times. For this reason every good, hearty laugh in which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying as it does new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces.

Starboard and Port.

Why do the sailors call the right hand side of the ship "starboard" and the left hand "port?" For the answer it is necessary to go back to the days of the Norsemen and Saxons. In the viking ships the warriors hung the "bords," or shields, on the side of the ship above the places for their oars. The viking himself held the steer oar, which was fastened to the right hand side of the stern. Thus the right hand side of the ship became known as the steer side, and as the bords of the warriors were hung there it was called the "steerbord," or starboard side, while the lower, or lurking side, became the larboard. Bord eventually became corrupted into port.

Holding Hands.

De Garry—Why is it that when a fellow is alone with a girl he loves they seldom play cards? Merritt—Because if they did she would have to hold her own hand.

"Some men don' worry," said Uncle Eben, "'cause dey's got too much sense, and others don' worry 'cause dey ain' got sense enough."—Washington Star.

ANOTHER CLASH COMING

Ramsey and Gould to Build Rival Lines Into Lorain, O.

Cleveland, March 7.—The News says: By an authoritative statement made by Cleveland representatives of the interests concerned, it appears positive that George J. Gould and Joseph Ramsey, Jr., have chosen weapons for a railroad duel of which Lorain, O., is to be the scene.

Reports from Lorain are that Mr. Ramsey is believed to be back of the options taken of 3,000 acres near Oak Point, possibly with a view to establishing a new harbor, town sites or steel plant there. It is also reported that Ramsey now has the Lake Erie & Pittsburg right of way and grade from Lorain to Cleveland, with the intention to use the same for a Cleveland terminal.

A Pittsburg line is also believed to form part of his ultimate plan. Mr. Ramsey, it is announced, has organized the Lorain Southern road to tap the southern Ohio coal fields and the Ohio river.

Growing Water Lilies From Seed.

Many of the choicest water lilies, even the magnificent Victoria regia, may be grown from seed. For many years the seed of this lily, when brought to this country, failed to germinate.

It was finally found that by bottling the seeds in the water of the river in which they grew they could be transported safely from the waters of the Amazon to the far west. Here the lily is usually grown with bottom heat, as it is very tender. Seeds started in pots in a temperature of 90 degrees will germinate in about two weeks and may be planted out in the open air when the nights have become warm—usually about the 1st of June—and will bloom the same summer, but cannot be carried through the winter, but must be started afresh each season, either by the purchase of plants or the sowing of seed, the latter being, of course, much more economical, as seeds may be purchased for a few nickels apiece, the plants costing as many dollars.—American Homes and Gardens.

Cleaning Men's Clothes.

A tailor of fifty years' experience gives the following information:

All men's clothing to be cleaned should be thoroughly beaten and brushed. Some things are so dirty it is absolutely necessary to wash them as any other woolen goods. Iron on the wrong side. To remove spots, use the following:

Two ounces of hartshorn, an ounce of castile soap, a quarter of an ounce of saltpeter. Dissolve in a quart of rain water.

He has used many cleaning mixtures, but considers this the best. Put a wad of soft cloth (like an old towel) under the spot, saturate well and rub hard. The secret of success lies in hard rubbing, which will drive the grease through into the wad of cloth. Rub dark goods with dark woolen and light goods with light. Press on right side with damp cloth between iron and garment.—Buffalo News.

German Care of Landscapes.

Most German states have laws to prevent the disfigurement of landscapes by advertisements. The district authorities are authorized to determine what landscapes, buildings or monuments of historical or artistic value should be protected. Violations of the statute are made punishable by fine, with or without imprisonment. The statute provides against the display of pictures, advertisements or other things calculated to mar or disfigure any especially attractive landscape or detract from the artistic or aesthetic effect of any building or other structure of special importance or as highly prejudicial to any street or part of a city. The alteration of buildings of historical or artistic value may be prohibited by the local authorities, as may the construction of other buildings calculated to interfere with such historical monuments.

Blessing the River.

In the little Balkan state of Roumania it has been the custom from time immemorial for towns by the river Danube to keep the Christmas feast by a peculiar ceremony called "blessing the river." This used to be carried out on a scaffolding erected on the frozen river, but owing to an accident, when the ice broke, and hundreds of people were drowned, it is now held upon the bank. The people wear turbans of colored paper and carry long, white wands. Some are dressed to represent Biblical characters. The service, conducted by priests, lasts about half an hour, and then the ice is broken and a small wooden cross thrown into the water. Then people rush into the icy river after this emblem, and the person who secures it is supposed to be assured of great good luck for the coming year.

Hindoo Idols.

Several weeks ago I was in an Indian village and peeped inside the chief Hindoo temple. To my great surprise I saw the portrait of a famous London beauty, nicely framed, calmly looking down at the idol beneath it. The lady, I am sure, never dreamed that she would be worshiped in this way.—Lucknow Letter to London Mail.

Voluble.

"Have you seen Professor Gabbleton, the scientist, lately?"

"Yes; I listened to him for more than an hour at the club last night."

"Indeed! What was he talking about?"

"He didn't say."—Puck.

Aged Man Accused of Murder.

Belleville, Ont., March 7.—Fred Klengbeil, aged 70, a farmer, near here, is in jail charged with having beaten his wife to death.

ODD BACHELORS' CLUB

President Only Excused From Duty if Busy Courting.

JEALOUSY NOT TO BE TOLERATED

Should Two Members of Kirkwood (Mo.) Organization Fall In Love With Same Girl, They Must Fight It Out on Parade Grounds at Midnight—Any Man Found With Powder or Hair on His Coat to Be Fined.

The Bachelors' club of Kirkwood, Mo., has been organized, with a staff of officers from president down to sergeant at arms, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. According to its constitution and bylaws, the club will work as auxiliary to the Ten Thousand league of the same city. The Kirkwood bachelors boast of the longest name for any club or association in the state. They style themselves as the Twentieth Century Amalgamation of Associated Bachelors of the City of Kirkwood and Vicinity, but for convenience the members have condescended to permit themselves to be called the Kirkwood Bachelors' club. According to its constitution, "the purpose of the club shall be to promote brotherly and sisterly love, to seek to uplift the downtrodden celibate from his slough of despond and to guard zealously the welfare of every member who may thus be encouraged to take hope."

The organizers and leading spirits of the organization are Joe Coulter and E. P. Kinkead, president and corresponding secretary. The other officers are J. E. Wilson, vice president; August Ossenfort, recording secretary; H. Luepkin, treasurer, and August Fedder, librarian.

President Coulter and Secretary Kinkead have prepared the bylaws, which shall govern the action of the club at all times. Some of the rules follow:

"The president shall preside at all meetings unless busy courting a lady and is entitled to the first look at all lady visitors.

"The recording secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings and also a record of all names and addresses of marriageable unmarried ladies of which he may learn.

"The corresponding secretary shall communicate with all ladies whom he is informed are matrimonially inclined, setting forth the attractions offered by this club. He is authorized to formulate a series of love letters, which members may secure by application to the librarian.

"The treasurer shall dust off the money at stated periods, upon which he shall decide himself.

"The librarian shall keep on hand a full supply of copies of soft poetry and sentimental songs from lukewarm to torrid. Members are allowed the use of such poetry and songs as their cases may require.

"The sergeant at arms must have strong arms and shall be on guard at all meetings of the club to prevent any rough characters from breaking in from the outside or rough houses breaking out on the inside."

The "rules for members" provide, among other things, the following:

"All members must attend all meetings unless they have an engagement with a lady. No other excuse goes, and to prove such engagement the member must within three days file with the recording secretary a lock of hair of the lady with whom he had the said engagement. Members must attend all meetings, furthermore, in their Sunday clothes and form a neat and attractive appearance. Any one attending with face powder or long hair on their coat sleeves will be fined as follows:

Face powder, all grades from white to pink	$5.00
Black hair	.98
Brown hair	.98
Auburn hair	.98
Regular blond	.98
Strawberry blond	1.98
Drug store blond	5.00

"Members must conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner at all meetings. Any one using profane language will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be arrested and turned loose, like they do in St. Louis.

"Jealousy will not be tolerated for a minute. If two members fall in love with the same girl they shall repair to the parade grounds at midnight, and if either one cannot lick the other the matter shall be brought before the executive committee. Parade grounds will be established in the good old summer time for use of members only. There they may take their lady friends to promenade to their hearts' content. A beautiful moon is being painted and will be placed in one of the shady apple trees for the admiration of lovesick couples.

"Each member of this club who becomes a benedict will be presented with a house and lot and $4 worth of groceries. The fund to provide for these benefactions will be maintained by adding 10 per cent to the sewer taxes of Kirkwood."

Glove Garters In Vogue.

It will be a blow to the beauty doctors who have been kept busy and happy since the reign of the long glove to hear that glove garters are becoming a fad and that society women's elbows will no longer suffer by coming in contact with the outer air, says the New York Press. These glove garters come in many designs. The simplest are of elastic fastened with buckles that are designed for service rather than show. Others are of heavy white moire ribbon with gold and jeweled buckles, while those still more ornate are of lace shirred over ribbon with the finest of frilled edges.

CHARMS OF CORN HUSKING.

Plan of Missouri Farmers to Procure Huskers.

The farmers of Brown county, in Missouri, have adopted a novel plan to get corn huskers, says the Kansas City Journal. They have joined together to advertise what a health invigorator corn husking is. Here is the circular they are scattering broadcast:

"Corn husking beats golf, automobiling, watching football games and sanitariums all hollow. You go down to the cornfield and get a job from a farmer, who thanks you for coming. You eat a hearty meal and go to bed early. You rise with the sun. You do a few chores around the farm yard till breakfast time. You eat as you never ate before. You go out to the field, take your three rows, husk the ears, throw them in the wagon that follows you and the other huskers. You hop lightly over the frosty ground from hill to hill. You breathe the pure, crisp air. You whistle and sing and enjoy life for the first time, and you begin at about 8 o'clock to long for the dinner bell that does not ring till noon.

"You can talk politics while you husk or you can discuss the life insurance investigation or you may catch up with the work alongside the girl who is husking in the other three rows and help her now and then, and you can listen to her and plan for the dance on Saturday night or you can do almost anything you please in an attempt to drown your appetite, and when the bell rings or the dinner horn blows you will have earned the meal that is awaiting you and the half hour's rest that follows, and you will feel as if you do not care if you ever see the smoky city again.

"And all through the afternoon you will wonder if it will ever be supper time and bedtime and if your hand can possibly hold out until you have got the end of the line. You will be tired, but you will be so well that you will pause now and then to wonder what you would do if you only had as much of everything else as you have of health."

The farmers of the corn belt should get together, as other interests do, and advertise the attractions of husking.

SOURCE OF THE MISSOURI.

Six Rivers Joined Together Form Its Actual Head.

The actual head of the Missouri river or what should be known as such had it been intelligently named is De Lacy's or Shoshone lake, in the National park. This lake, a considerable body of water, is the source of the Madison river and forms with the river the drainage outlet for most of the water of that portion of the National park. The Gallatin, or left source of the Missouri, is formed by two streams, the East and West Gallatin, which unite about a mile above its junction with the Missouri. The Madison and Gallatin are both somewhat smaller than the Jefferson.

Had Lewis and Clark ascended the Madison instead of the Jefferson, which, becoming the larger stream, they naturally mistook for the continuation of the Missouri, they would have discovered the famous geysers in Firehole basin, Shoshone lake and all the country which is now incorporated within the limits of the National park. The Big Hole and the Beaverhead rivers flow into the Jefferson at Twin Bridges, a few miles from the confluence of the Jefferson with the Missouri, so that in reality there are six considerable rivers, all joining one another within a radius of a few miles, which unite to form the longest river in the world, measured from the gulf to the Rocky mountains.

Shibboleth.

Shibboleth is a word frequently used in politics, though it may be doubted whether many politicians know the history of it. Curiously enough, this Hebrew word really means "an ear of corn" as well as a "river," but its significance for moderns arises from the fact that it was employed as a test to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former being unable to pronounce the "sh" sound.

Cole Renominated for Congress.

Bellefontaine, O., March 7.—The Republicans of the Eighth district have renominated Ralph Cole for congress without opposition.

Administrator's Sale

The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on the Henning homestead, 2 miles northeast of West Lebanon, on the Millersburg road, on Wednesday, March 14: The goods and chattels of Estelle M. Henning, deceased, consisting in part of 5 head of horses, 3 milk cows, 5 head of young cattle, one bull, 5 ewes and lambs, 2 brood sows, 12 pigs, 2 McCormick binders, mower, plows, grain drill fanning mill, ladders, chains all kinds of household goods, 32 acres of wheat in the ground Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sun time. Terms: All sums amounting to $5 00 or less, cash. All sums over, a credit of six months will be given

R W KLINGEL, Adm'r.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, 1½ miles north of Massillon, ½ mile north of Charity school, on the McDonaldsville road, on Tuesday, March 13: One horse, corn, oats, corn fodder, cultivator, harrow, shovel plows, harness, buggy, wagon, household goods; also 11 acres of land with good house and outbuildings. Sale to commence at 12 m. Terms on personal property: Credit of six months on all sums over $5.00. Terms on real estate One-third on day of sale, one-third in one year, one third in two years. Deferred payments secured by mortgage. Notes at 6 per cent.

GEO. SHOEMAKER.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

SOLONS MUST PAY FARE.

Members of Congress Remain in Capital Sundays.

Washington, March 7.—As a result of the "no pass" order of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies, members of congress remain in Washington instead of going to their homes to spend Sunday.

When railroad passes were free for asking members of the House from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and New York and other nearby states generally left the capital Fridays, returning Monday morning. Now that they are compelled to pay their fare they find it cheaper to stay here.

The elimination of the pass has resulted, too, in cutting down the size of the trains out of this city on the Pennsylvania railroad. The favorite train of congressmen in the old days was the Congressional limited, which leaves here at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and arrives at Jersey City before 9 o'clock. It was generally well filled with pass holders. So great was the desire of pass holders to ride on this train, which is an extra fare express, that it frequently left here in two and three sections. The conductors would make their trips through and the invariable result was that more passes were collected than fares.

It is related that one day last year—just after the holiday recess—the Congressional limited, first section, started out of Washington with 221 passengers and at Baltimore the conductor had 215 passes, two half-fare tickets and four full fares. The Congressional limited now runs in but one section and there is plenty of room on it.

The diminution in travel is shown on the midnight trains leaving on both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio roads. Because of the cheapness and ease with which trips to New York could be undertaken congressmen were accustomed to running over twice and three times a week. The midnight trains are not so large or so crowded now as they were when passes were plentiful.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, March 6—Active covering by shorts who were forced to cover by the strong condition of the cash wheat market caused a firm close in the local wheat market here to-day, final quotations on the May option being up ½. Corn showed a gain of ⅝. Oats were up ⅛. Wheat, May, 78⅞@79; corn, May, 43⅝@43¾; oats, May, 30½.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—MARCH 6.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 44¾@45¼; new high mixed, 47½@48½; new yellow ear, 49@49½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 34¾@35¼; No. 3, 34¼@34½.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12.75@13; No. 2, $10.75@11.25; No. 1 clover, $9@9.50; No. 1 mixed, $9.50@10.

Eggs—Selected, 17@18.

Butter—Prints, 30@30½; tubs, 29@29½; dairy, 20@21.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14½@15, Ohio full cream, 14½@15; Wisconsin Swiss, 15@15½; limberger, new, 13½@14

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.75@6; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.65@4.25; fat, smooth, dry-fed, light steers, $4.15@4.85; choice milch cows, $35@50; medium to good milch cows, $20@30; good, fat smooth handy butchers' bulls, $3.75@4.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.50@4; feed steers, common to good quality, $3@3.50; fair to choice stockers, $2.85@3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $8@8.75; veals, fair to good, $6@7.50; heavy and thin calves, $3@5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.75; choice medium weights, $6.75; best heavy yorkers, $6.70@6.75; good light yorkers, $6.60@6.65; pigs, good to prime, $6.50@6.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.60@6; good to choice mixed, $5@5.50; fair to good mixed, $4.25@5; culls and common, $3@4.

MASSILLON MARKET.

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon Thursday, March 8, '06:

Country butter, per lb	25-28
Eggs, per dozen	15
Chickens, live, per lb	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed	12-14
Chickens, dressed	10-2
Potatoes, per bushel	60

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat	77
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Oats, per bushel	32
Corn, per bushel	50

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence, 5 miles west of Massillon and one mile east of Pleasant View school house, on road leading from Massillon to Pleasant View, on Tuesday, March 13: 3 head of horses, 2 head of cows, 3 inch tire Schultz wagon, 2 buggies, open rubber tire top buggy, McCormick mower, corn worker, shovel plow, pair bob sleds, harness, all kinds of household goods, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

C. F. NEWSLETTER.

SPECIAL LOW RATES
To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, February 15th to April 7th, 1906. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to IRA F. SCHWEGEL, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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